

FARM AND STOCK
GAINS FORECASTDepartment of Agriculture
Survey Finds General
Trend Promising

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Recovery noted in many phases of agriculture forecasts a good season for the farmer and stockman in 1925, according to a summary issued by the Department of Agriculture. The two "comebacks" emphasized in the report are truck crops and live stock, both of which promised good returns for the current season.

The department sees promise of recovery in all branches of the livestock industry, and higher returns for cattlemen are foreseen in the fall.

"Beef cattle are in a stronger position than a year ago," the report stated.

Favorable Conditions
"While there has been some liquidation and consequent reduction in numbers of cattle in some areas, it is not believed that the total market supply of grass cattle this fall will be materially less than the number marketed in 1924. Heavy marketing from important western cattle production regions during the last three years has been offset somewhat by favorable weather and feed conditions."

Part of the rise in prices is attributed to the increased European demand for meats during the last year.

"Truck crops are coming in for a share of price recovery this season," the report says. "Early estimates suggest a potato production of only about 3.1 bushels per capita, which would be on a par with those well-represented shortage years, 1911 and 1919. Onions, cabbage, melons and peaches have been selling at two or three times last year's prices and seemingly have a brisk fall market ahead."

Good-Sized Cotton Crop
"Rains last month added to hay and late oats. Corn looks good as a whole. A fairly good spring wheat crop seems assured, despite considerable hot weather damage and some rust in the Red River valley. Winter wheat was a disappointment but has apparently thrashed out about as much grain as was expected and is of good quality."

"Fruit is not so plentiful in eastern districts, but the Pacific coast will make good much of the deficiency. Cotton has lost ground in the western belt by reason of drought, but indications still point to a good-sized total crop. Peaches are a decidedly smaller acreage than last year and promise a smaller yield and nevertheless may make more money for producers."

JAPANESE PREMIER
ASKS RESIGNATIONSDifferences Arise in the Kato
Ministry

TOKYO, July 30.—An extraordinary meeting of the Japanese Cabinet today developed a serious situation between the Kensei and Seiyukai Party members over the question of tax adjustment. The differences led to a demand from the Premier, Viscount Kato, for the resignations of three Seiyukai Party members in the Cabinet. The Ministers of Justice, Commerce and Industry and Agriculture and Forestry. Two ministers present from whom resignations were demanded left the meeting. A third member was absent.

Viscount Kato called upon the Prime Minister to apprise him of the situation. The Prime Minister announced a postponement of his visit to Nikko owing to the crisis. The Seiyukai party tonight voted no resignations from the cabinet. This move is understood to mean that the entire ministry of Viscount Kato would resign soon owing to the necessity for unanimity of action in the cabinet which is to continue.

The Kensei Party cabinet members proposed a reduction in the income taxes on land and the abolition of the transit, soy patent medicine and cotton fabric taxes totaling \$2,000,000. The deficit thus created would be made up by taxing interest of capital, such as bank deposits, national issues of private and public bonds, inheritances, and sake beer and all soft drinks.

AFGHAN-ITALIAN
DISPUTE NEAR ENDBy Special Cable
BOMBAY, July 30.—The publication of the Afghan Government's reply to the note of the Italian Foreign Ministry regarding the Pishrova execution brings to a focus the issue of this unfortunate incident. The reply suggests that the Italian Government had not received full particulars of the case when it protested.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture, "Raphael: Prince of Painters," by Charles T. Carruth, Cambridge 3:15.
Harvard Summer School: Lecture on "Telephones and Their Use," by Prof. Edward S. King, Building A, Harvard Observatory, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Public hearing at office of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, Commonwealth Pier, on an application for exhaust whistles and signals. 3:30.
Baseball: Boston Red Sox vs. Cleveland, Fenway Park, 3:15.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1905 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
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UNITED STATES' FOREIGN POLICY
OUTLINED AT WILLIAMSTOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

been denied, among others, by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho. "The claim of those who attempted to differentiate between the activities of the Soviet Government and the Third Internationale has been exploded. The evidence the other way is overwhelming and it is now clearly understood, especially perhaps by those who have recognized the Soviet, that the Soviet Government and the Third Internationale are only the right and left hand of the same organism, two phases of the same activity."

"The European nations have gained nothing by recognition except an army of propagandists who attempt to undermine the governments whose guests they are. Recognition would be contrary to the fundamentals on which American policy toward Europe is founded."

Referring to America's entry to the World Court, Mr. Castle said: "It would be literally world court, and cannot be this with the United States standing aloof."

Explains Attitude on League
Frankly defining the State Department's attitude on the League of Nations, Mr. Castle said that cooperation in not adhering to the American Government's policy being followed at present. "The issue of joining is not under consideration, because it is a question concerning which the American people have spoken clearly," Mr. Castle added.

"Everyone in the American Government, I am sure, wishes for the League ever increasing usefulness and foresees such increasing usefulness especially after Germany becomes a member. But to throw this country into the political activities of the League, activities almost exclusively European, would mean, it seems to me, a betrayal of the vital interests of this country."

The United States, however, will not remain "sullenly absent" from the humanitarian matters of the League, he said. "It will join in these activities without adherence to the League itself."

Views Cause Discussion
Mr. Castle's frank statement in view of his official position caused something of a sensation among members of the Institute, many of whom are firmly in favor of America's adherence to the League of Nations. Miss Mary L. Hinsdale, Grand Rapids, Mich., in the subsequent discussion denied that the 1920 presidential election had shown a clear referendum on the League issue.

Dr. Archibald C. Coolidge, Harvard University, who followed Mr. Castle, pictured for Americans how the world regards the United States at present. Anti-American sentiment exists, he declared, and added, "It is of the utmost importance to the world that the American public should understand the causes, however mistaken such sentiments may be, and that they are not due to mere perverseness, but to human nature."

Turning to England, Dr. Coolidge said: "Do we realize what her burden is? We have a right to build a large fleet as the British and we can afford one better. Do we need it as much? Is it nothing that Britain has to recognize for the first time that she no longer rules the waves? Americans have for generations represented a 'certain condescension' on the part of the British. Who does the condescending now? Is it any the more agreeable?"

"As for France, it is easy to criticize them for squandering on armaments that which could be so well used toward paying debts to us. Do we realize that in a short automobile ride from Paris a Frenchman can reach a part of his country which was turned into a desert by war, while his inhabitants were held in slavery for years by the invader?"

Dr. Coolidge added that today it is not a question for America of justifying itself before the world but of making allowances for others who are less fortunate than it is.

British and American views of war differed from the German view before 1914, according to Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, British strategist, who declared that the Anglo-Saxon has always considered the soldier a defensive agent. The pre-war German view, he said, was defined by Generals Hindenburg and Ludendorff at the German commission of inquiry on the responsibility for the war in 1919, when they said: "We look upon war as nothing but a continuation of policy by other means than those of statesmanship; that is to say, by force of arms."

The German policy failed in the long run, Sir Frederick added. The statesmen of Paris, in 1919, endeavored to find an alternative to it and hit upon co-operation. This left

the sense of insecurity as great as ever, however, and now the nations are tumbling first for security, and second, for peace.

A general discussion among a score of institute members in the round table, "International Justice," on the topic of modern American newspapers and how they mold international public opinion was instituted by Prof. Jesse S. Reeves, University of Michigan. He declared a public and a world conscience really exists which though elusive is powerful. Public opinion cannot easily be caught or registered accurately, he continued, but it manifests itself most clearly through the newspaper.

Comment on the Monitor
"The modern newspaper generally employs catchwords, symbols such as cartoons and phrase-making devices," he said. "It is most effective when it can distribute news with great rapidity and is therefore limited by its geographical surroundings."

Professor Reeves, who up to this point had been reading from manuscript, here broke in:

"The one exception, I believe, that can be made is the Christian Science Monitor. I understand that 12,000 copies of that paper are mailed out daily to London, while it is distributed all over the United States."

"I am the Monitor an exception, in the sense that it appeals to a special clientele," someone interrupted. "I confess that I pick up the Monitor in my club," answered the professor, and found an extraordinary similitude, from say, Australia, which I can get in no other paper."

Professor Reeves added that he thought highly of The New York Times.

Definition of News
The discussion, which here became general turned on the definition of "news" and whether a paper publishing features touching distant localities is not a "magazine."

Theodore L. Cole, president of the Statute Law Book Company, Washington, D. C., declared that articles like those quoted by Professor Reeves in the Monitor were for the time being not readily obtainable from other sources.

Professor Reeves concluded by pointing to a tendency toward consolidation among American newspapers. This results in molding larger masses of public opinion along similar lines. Of cartoons, he said, he considered them effective in molding public opinion and "equal to the spoken word in arousing popular emotion."

BRITISH NAVAL
ITEMS AGREED

Government Defends Program and Points to Building by Other Nations

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 30.—The British naval construction program has now been officially sanctioned. The Opposition criticism in the House of Commons debate last night concentrated upon there being no naval menace to justify new building.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the only peril that could be conjured up was to the trade routes, but if the trade routes were in danger, such danger was not naval but industrial, not in the Pacific, but at home.

The Government's reply was simple. "No foreign nation," Winston Churchill said, "menaces our safety. Germany's fleet is at the bottom of Scapa Flow. The world outlook among the great powers is peaceful. The chances of a quarrel are more remote than we have known them. . . . What, then, is the menace? What are we building against? The menace is that the fleet is wearing out. . . . That is the only menace."

W. C. Bridgman for the Admiralty added figures to show that Great Britain was divinely marching with the procession. Since the armistice, he said, the British Empire had laid down—including two Australian cruisers—seven cruisers, two destroyers and two submarines. The United States had laid down eight cruisers, 76 destroyers and 30 submarines; Japan, 18 cruisers, 50 destroyers and 45 submarines; France, five cruisers, 24 destroyers and 25 submarines; Italy, two cruisers, 22 destroyers and 13 submarines.

Thus out of a total of 329 cruisers, destroyers and submarines laid down since the war, the British share, instead of being one-fifth of the total number—had been 11. "What man in his senses," he asked, "is going to set up and say to me in the face of those figures that we are challenging competition?"

On the basis of this statement carried conviction and the Government got its vote by 267 to 140. The arguments used lend force to the resolution by the League of Nations Union published today. This resolution urges the calling of a world conference to limit naval armaments.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Friday, mostly cloudy. With showers, not much change in temperature, moderate westerly winds.

New England: Fair, cloudy. Friday, showers, little change in temperature, moderate west and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 72
Atlantic City 72
Boston 72
Buffalo 72
Calgary 72
Chicago 72
Cleveland 72
Denver 72
Detroit 72
Eastport 72
Galveston 72
Hatteras 72
Helena 72
Hicksville 72
Kansas City 72
Los Angeles 72

High Tides at Boston
(Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday, 7:30 p. m.; Friday, 8:03 a. m.
Light at vehicles at 8:24 p. m.

Enright's
all o' the wheat"
Bread
100% Whole Wheat
is the bread you have been looking for. We make the flour and the bread is baked by the best baker in your town. Buy it from your grocer and eat it every meal.

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NUYENS GRENADINE
Supreme Sweet Flavoring
Made and bottled in France since 1892
Grapefruit
No sugar is needed when Nuyens Grenadine is poured over your grapefruit. One tablespoonful of Nuyens Grenadine will add a delicious flavor gratifying to the taste.

Insist upon NUYENS and you will get pure, genuine Grenadine. Write for Booklet C containing many dainty recipes.

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Take Personal Motion Pictures
Like This—Without Cranking
Wouldn't you just love to have motion pictures showing "Dad" and "Mach" and "Brother"—just as you know them in real life?—pictures that you can show on the wall, curtain or screen in your own home? FILMO Automatic Motion Picture Camera and Projector now make this possible for all. Pictures automatically taken by cranking a button. No cranking. No tripod necessary.

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Just look through the viewfinder, press a button, and "what you see you get." The projector with which you show the picture, operates electrically by attaching to the electric light socket. Anyone can take and show motion pictures with FILMO. Made and guaranteed by the world's largest producers of motion picture equipment.

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Booklet "What You See, You Get" tells the whole interesting story. It is yours for the asking. Write
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CO-OPERATIVE ELECTRIC POWER
RECOMMENDED BY MR. PINCHOT

Governor Tells Philadelphia Institute of Decentralization of Industry and Future Garden Cities

PHILADELPHIA, (July 30 (Special))—Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, stressed the need of co-operation and urged upon the nation what he declared was the need of co-operative electric power and regulation thereof in an address before the American Institute of Co-operation at the University of Pennsylvania.

"I am an old believer in co-operation," Governor Pinchot declared. "I see it, as you do, as one of the great fundamental problems before the human race."

Governor Pinchot spoke of the question of distribution, declaring that he realized that "the attack on this problem must be in an increasing large number of cases and over an increasingly large area and be along the line of co-operation." Then he immediately plunged into the subject of his address, "Co-operative Power." He reviewed the ages through which human industry was passing, from the coming of steam and then electric energy.

A "Steam-Made Life"
"Almost our whole life, as things stand in the United States now, is a steam-made life," he said. "We are fed as we are because of steam, and our great cities could not exist without steam. We are clothed, as we are because of steam. We are informed as we are because of steam. And this coming of steam was a revolution which the world had never seen before—a new civilization broke out on the earth and brought with it not one, but scores of problems wholly unforeseen and wholly unprovided for—problems with which we are struggling up to this moment."

"Then came a new factor. Electricity began to bring its changes. The great difference between electric power and steam power is that you cannot use steam except where it is. If you want to use a steam locomotive you must move the locomotive as you move the train."

"No such thing is true of electricity. Electricity can be used with a negligible loss of power, no matter where it is used. That means that instead of bringing the workmen to the power, you are going to be able to bring the power to the workmen."

Industry Decentralized
"I find it difficult to make for myself a mental picture of just what that is going to mean. The possibility of decentralization, or at least of checking the tremendous flow of population to our great centers is one of the greatest of the changes that will come. It means the possibility of replacing the slum by the garden city; the re-establishing of industries in scattered hamlets. We certainly shall get out of it, if we handle it wisely, a civilization freer, happier, more comfortable, more profitable, and with more leisure than any that the world has ever known."

Governor Pinchot declared that the electrical farm problem today "rests in the United States," where there is "an enormously rapid extension of electrical service and a tremendous and increasing concentration of ownership of that service."

"There is now electrical power interconnection to the extent of at least 1800 miles, not yet under a single ownership, but under such continuity of control as makes it possible to use that tremendous stretch of wire almost as a single system," he continued. "Already the great electrical magnates are planning to supply Mississippi River points from the Colorado River. And they make no secret of it. They look forward, in the not distant future, to a single centralized monopoly under one physical and financial control extending all over the United States."

"Now that is the biggest fact of its kind that has ever happened in the history of the world. What it means is that there is the possibility of a

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Pilgrims' First Landing
S. S. DOROTHY BRADFORD SAILS
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Daily, 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.
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cally all human activities. If such a monopoly came without regulation it would mean a monopoly of all industry, because not a wheel could turn anywhere except as the man who controls the electricity would decree. It would be financially supreme, because, controlling industry and commerce, it would have its influence on every bank in the country. And controlling these three, it would be politically supreme as well. I think that it is important that we see to it that it is regulated."

Governor Pinchot asserted that "the problem of regulation is going to take not only state action but national action as well, but, above all, it is going to take a knowledge on the part of the people of the United States that the problem is there."

A protest against any attempt to "foist long distance bureaucratic control" upon the co-operatives by the Federal Government was voiced today before the American Institute of Co-operation by John D. Miller, New York City, president of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation and vice-president of the Dairywomen's League Co-operative Association.

Newspaper Space Recommended
"Co-operative marketing associations seek no government subsidy and are unalterably opposed to bureaucratic control," asserted the speaker. "Whenever bureaucracy has had its own way it has left an indelible record of lethargy and inefficiency. Incapable in itself it prevents the exercise of initiative by those engaged in commerce and industry."

Extensive use of newspaper advertising by farmers was advocated in an address at today's session of the American Institute of Co-operation, by W. B. Glessinger, Los Angeles, assistant advertising manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

"The members of the organization which I represent," said Mr. Glessinger, "advise other farmer co-operatives to standardize the quality of their products, and then increase their sales through the judicious use of advertising."

ORGANIST TO TEACH
LEWISTON, Me., July 30.—(P)—Selden T. Crafts of this city, organist at the State Street Congregational Church of Portland, will organize a department of music at Bates College at the opening of the fall semester. It was announced today. Mr. Crafts will teach history and appreciation of music.

The Tribune
WINNIPEG

"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Tribune aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

The Edmonton Journal
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

An Unusual Display of
Chinaware and Glassware

A treasury of the world's finest chinaware and glassware is assembled on the second gallery of Wanamaker's New Building. Every country that produces such merchandise is represented. The artisans of the world—some living in almost inaccessible places—have supplied us with masterpieces of workmanship.

Not one piece of imitation ware has been admitted to this display. Only the genuine is considered good enough for the patrons of Wanamaker's.

In price as well as in origin the collection is democratic. Moderate priced ware is displayed under the same light that falls on the costly treasures. For instance, there is a china service which you may purchase for \$22.50—good value for the price. Then, there is an exquisite hand painted tea set bearing the seal of the Royal Crown Derby priced at \$275.

Two hundred open stock patterns of dinnerware are always on display, some suitable for formal state occasions and others for the little summer cottage.

Completely arranged tables are set to give a background to some of the beautiful ware and to assist patrons to choose merchandise that will harmonize with their own homes. One table is prepared for an English breakfast, another for a formal luncheon. And there are many others.

A staff of expert assistants is ready to help you to select merchandise most suited to your home.

John Wanamaker
NEW YORK

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND OUTING

Essex Club Republicans Welcome Mr. Coolidge at Centennial Grove

Plain, honest government with the good of the people always the goal was the policy advocated at the Essex Club by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, and Albert J. Beveridge, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, in impromptu speeches which linked closely with the standards of the central figure of the notable gathering of Republicans at Centennial Grove, President of the United States.

When the 1000 Republicans gathered in the grove, after listening to William M. Butler, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and Charles S. Deneen, Senator from Illinois and formerly Governor, extolled the accomplishments of the Republican Party today and historically, insisted that Mr. Beveridge "say something" he tried to refuse but was vigorously assisted to the front of the platform by Mr. Fuller. Mr. Beveridge, with his usual impressiveness, voiced the thought of the men of Massachusetts before him when he said that what made Calvin Coolidge the figure he is in the Nation today is his belief "on the level." He is "on the level with everyone. That is what has made Calvin Coolidge grow in the respect of the people and that is the pathway we, as a Nation, should follow under his leadership and which we will follow."

Plans for 1926
Mr. Butler told the gathering that Massachusetts and the other states must continue Republican successes at the polls in November of next year to make effective the work which President Coolidge has begun.

Mr. Deneen recounted the career of the Republican Party and paid tribute to Massachusetts, happily using Calvin Coolidge's title for one of his books, "Have Faith in Massachusetts," when he recalled the commanding places held in the affairs of the United States Government from President down by men of the Commonwealth, saying that the country "has faith in Massachusetts."

Frederick H. Tarr, president of the Essex Club, was the presiding officer and introduced the various speakers. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., grandson of Henry Cabot Lodge, for more than 30 years United States Senator from Massachusetts, offered a motion to make Calvin Coolidge an honorary member of this historic Republican Essex Club, and, of course, the vote was unanimous. The club has elected William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft to honorary membership in former years.

ART

Rockport Art Exhibit

ROCKPORT, Mass.—Members of the Rockport Art Association have hung an exhibition of small pictures at their club rooms on Main Street. The show which consists of oil paintings, water colors and black and white, mostly of local subjects. Morris Hall Pancoast shows a poetic "Fog, Rockport," a view of the harbor with small boats in the foreground enveloped in pearly mist. Yarnall Abbott's "Lonely Boats" is all glowing sunlight and rich shadow. Winifred Kent shows a composition of early evening called "Sung Harbor" and Antonio Cirio "The Blue Boat," a quiet-toned canvas of the same dock. W. Lester Stevens "Gloucester Docks" is well composed and drawn. Elizabeth Washington has painted a brilliantly colored "Headland Rocks." D. Blagge Barton's "Rocks,"

vigorously painted, are hard and sharp and the sea and surf are rich in color while Perkins depicts the strong surge of the sea against a rocky shore in his "Force and Resistance." Other paintings of the harbor are Arthur Beaumont's "Morning, Rockport" and Howard Smith's crowded boats and sails.

There is vibrant sunlight in Emile A. Gruppe's wood interior, Hal Ross Ferrigard, a Canadian artist, shows "Green Mill." "The Schoonmaker Farm" by Harry Leith-Ross is one of his landscapes of winter in the Catskills. "Winter, Washington Square," is by Behar.

Among the water colors, one notices especially three paintings by Harry de Maine, delicately done in clear wash. Edith Abbott's distinguished composition of houses and shore, Helen Higgins's "Bearskin Neck," Irma Coffin's "Study," Charles R. Knapp's "In the Harbor," Ernest Beaumont's "Blue Boat," Gloucester, and Ruth Longland Holberg's "Welsh Houses."

One of the few flower subjects, "The Chinese Bowl," by William B. Hazeltine, is a pleasing arrangement of phlox against a rich blue background. Harrison Cady shows some well-drawn black and white studies of boats and docks, and there are interesting sketches by William McNulty. Flickering leaves are well indicated by H. B. Dummer in "The Old Beech."

Cities and Towns Told Share They Will Get of Income Tax

Assessors of Massachusetts Learn From Commissioner Long the Distribution of Proceeds From \$14,000,000 Levy

Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, is notifying the assessors of taxes in cities and towns in Massachusetts today from the State House his estimates of the sums their municipalities will receive from the 1925 \$14,000,000 distribution of the proceeds of the personal income tax levy.

The Massachusetts income tax administered and collected by the Commonwealth, having taken the place of the old property taxes on intangibles, is distributed in its entirety, less the cost of administration, to the cities and towns for the express purpose of relieving the tax burden on real estate and on tangible personal property.

Basic of Distribution
This income tax is distributed under three measures, one of which is a partial consideration for loss of the authority to tax intangibles locally on the property basis, the second is based on the salaries paid to public officials and the third is that on the basis of the amount that the community contributes toward the state tax.

The law is specific in that the assessors must use the entire amount distributed under the three measures and certified by the commissioner to reduce the amount laid as direct tax on real estate and tangible personal property locally.

For the convenience of the taxpayers who are interested and as a permanent record, Commissioner Long has had printed in the 1925 valuation book used by the assessors a form to show how the tax rate is determined, and also a form showing the tax warranted to the tax collectors for collection. This makes possible accurate determination of the tax rate by the local assessors, and in its use demands the utilization of the estimated receipts that the statute requires to be deducted from the appropriations made before the burden of tax is laid upon the local taxpayers. The assessors, in possession of this income tax figure, and estimating the receipt from other sources for the current year, can now determine and set the 1925 tax rate.

How Cities Will Fare
This income tax, which is estimated as approximately \$14,000,000, Commissioner Long tells the assessors is distributed to the cities in Massachusetts as follows:

Attleboro 67,284
Beverly 118,652
Boston 3,224,228
Brockton 182,474

BUSINESS GOOD IN CONNECTICUT

Manufacturers' Association Reports Conditions Are Basically Sound

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29 (Special)—General business conditions in Connecticut are basically sound, says the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor today.

"General business conditions in Connecticut at the present time," says the association, "are in a basically sound condition and give promise of a good season ahead. In certain sections, such as Hartford, Waterbury, New Haven, New Britain, Bridgeport, Meriden, Middletown and Stamford, operations are at a practically normal point and in most cases show an increase over the corresponding period last year, with firms here and there working nights. Employment figures remain at an encouraging point and a number of large increases have recently been made."

"The transportation situation is sound at the present time and if certain pending rate matters are

settled promptly and satisfactorily it will do much to encourage the industry."

"Proposals for tax reduction this year are emanating from sources which a year ago had no sympathy nor help for those who were then advocating these measures and the very evident determination to reduce the surtax rate, possibly as low as 12 per cent, and to attempt solutions of the inheritance and other equally unsatisfactory tax conditions offer some promise of relief."

"In Connecticut, industrialists generally, recognize the importance of agriculture and are bending their efforts toward improved conditions in those lines."

CHICAGO RODEO PROTEST BACKED

(Continued from Page 1)

fused to have it again this year when it was stated that Tex Austin was coming to run a bigger show at our Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

"At Leeds the immense stadium erected at vast expense was torn down when rodeo was successfully prevented. We thank The Christian Science Monitor for wonderful co-operation."

No Show in Minnesota
From the State Humane Society of Minnesota the local group has received an expression of encouragement and offer of co-operation. Samuel Fullerton, executive agent of the Minnesota Society for Prevention of Cruelty, has sent a letter to the Anti-Rodeo League describing how his organization and others have successfully prevented rodeos in that state.

In an appeal to Len Small, Governor of Illinois, Sydney H. Coleman, general manager of the American Humane Association, asked the Chief Executive to prevent the Chicago rodeo. The communication follows:

"It is reported that the Chicago Association of Commerce is to hold a rodeo performance in Chicago during August. We appeal to you as the Chief Executive of the State to use your influence to prevent this performance, which in many cities has resulted in great cruelty to animals."

Argument is Rejected
The argument is advanced that chance of injury to the performer is far greater than that to the animals. We believe that this is not a justifiable argument because the man or woman enters the contest of his own consent and for financial gain, but the animals have no choice.

"It is not in keeping with the dignity of the great State of Illinois to be a party to any acts that may directly or indirectly result in cruelty to animals. We trust that this matter will receive your most earnest and favorable attention."

Similar appeals were sent by the association to William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago, and William R. Dawes, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, sponsor of the event.

CITY DIRECTORIES FOR 1924 WANTED

Public Library Needs Copies for Intercity Exchange

Boston city directories for 1924 are wanted by the Boston Public Library to exchange for 1924 directories of other cities in order that its file of city directories may be kept up to date. For a Boston directory of 1924 the library can secure a city directory for 1924 either of St. Louis, Mo., Cleveland, O., San Francisco, Calif., Baltimore, Md., or some other city. Therefore, when replacing their Boston directories for 1924 with those for 1925 owners are requested by Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, to save the time and telephone the information service of the library, Back Bay 5750, that it may call for the old one.

Such files of directories form one of the most indispensable sources of information in a library. Mr. Belden says. As they are expensive to maintain through purchase, libraries in large cities have arranged a system of exchange of such directories with each other by which such files can be maintained at a minimum of expense.

SCHOOLMASTER RESIGNS
Harris G. Hudson, master of the Country Day School at Newton for the past six years, has resigned to accept the position of dean of Blackburn College at Carlinville, Ill., a coeducational institution of over 200 students founded in the Civil War period. He will assume his new duties in the fall.

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TAX DODGERS FACE ARREST

City Officials Determined to Collect Large Arrears as Well as 1925 Taxes

"Arrests of citizens who are in arrears for personal taxes to the city of Boston will be made in the next 24 hours, certainly not later than within 48 hours," said William M. McMorrow, collector of taxes for this city today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"When we began to send out tax bills for personal and poll taxes," continued the collector, "we announced that arrests were to follow within a short time. The sending out of these final notices of the consequence of continued ignoring of tax bills took considerable time, and we first had to have these notices printed. That accounts for what delay has taken place."

"Now, after consultation with Mayor Curley, when we find that citizens are still in arrears, it is our duty to go plain, and I have given the constables word to make arrests where payment of taxes is refused or continues to be postponed. I have no option in the matter and I intend, first, to make arrests of persons who are in arrears for 1925 taxes, and then to make arrests for those owing the city poll taxes."

The collector said that in Boston bills for personal property taxes have been mailed to citizens. These will be followed by bills for poll tax delinquencies.

The 294,000 delinquents for poll taxes owe the city a total of \$1,252,648 and they date back to and include 1920, or four years of the \$5 poll tax period for the soldiers' and sailors' World War bonus.

In Cambridge where Henry P. Lehen, city treasurer, has sent out bills for the arrears of 500 delinquents for \$125,000 of the original \$300,000 for which Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, has sued the Cambridge officials, has been paid in since the announcement of the collector. McMorrow said today that arrests are to continue until every man who owes on taxes and who can be found will be arrested if payment is not made at the City Hall Annex or by mail.

Several temporary permits already have been granted by both state departments, and an investigation will be made later.

Officials at both the Department of Public Utilities and the Department of Public Works announced that it was not held feasible to require all bus lines to suspend operations pending the issuance of the permits, and no drastic steps are contemplated.

J. D. Stuart, chairman of the Springfield Board of Transportation, announced that action against bus lines awaits an opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the law by the city law department.

ARBITRATION LAW GOES INTO EFFECT

The law passed at the last session of the Legislature giving legal standing to contracts calling for the arbitration of commercial disputes, went into effect this week.

The measure was approved by Governor Fuller on April 29, and under the General Laws 90 days were required to lapse before the act could take effect.

The new measure was passed at the urging of Governor Fuller, who recommended the legislation in his inaugural message to the Legislature.

PIANO COMPANY TO MOVE
Removal of its manufacturing plant from Neponset to Worcester next February is announced by the Hallett & Davis Piano Company. It will occupy part of the building at 161 Summer Street, Worcester, where the Simplex Player Action Company is located. The Neponset plant has recently been bought by the Eolian Company of New York.

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tions for certain works of public utility in this colony.

In dispatches now published, however, L. C. M. S. Amery, Colonial Secretary, says: "In view of the fact that there is no present need for compulsion, and that returns seem to indicate that the labor obtained by compulsion is not generally of a high physical standard, I should prefer to wait until the existence of emergency can again be established before sanctioning further compulsory recruitment."

GOVERNOR ASKED TO AID BUS LINES

Mr. Deister Sees Aggressive Move Against Them by Railroads

Although numerous requests for the permits which the newly operative Richmond Law requires bus lines to obtain, have been made at the State House, mostly by railroad companies which operate busses as a supplementary service, few independent operators have filed petitions.

F. A. Deister, president of the American Coach Company, has requested Governor Fuller to "take immediate action to prevent the railroads from systematically destroying the fast-growing and popular bus lines."

It is said that the failure of representatives of the bus lines to present enough names Tuesday to secure a referendum came as a surprise to the operators, and prevented them from preparing to obtain the three permits which they are now required to have, under the terms of the law. Each bus line operator must now secure the approval of town or city officials along his route, of the Department of Public Works, and of the Department of Public Utilities.

Several temporary permits already have been granted by both state departments, and an investigation will be made later.

Officials at both the Department of Public Utilities and the Department of Public Works announced that it was not held feasible to require all bus lines to suspend operations pending the issuance of the permits, and no drastic steps are contemplated.

J. D. Stuart, chairman of the Springfield Board of Transportation, announced that action against bus lines awaits an opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the law by the city law department.

One schooner is about 50 miles off the Maine coast in a generally southerly direction from Petit Manan, apparently looking for shore boats by means of which she can land part of her cargo, but the coast guard boats are maintaining a close surveillance, and have prevented any landing thus far. Three schooners with cargoes of liquor sailed from Halifax 24 hours ago, apparently bound for the Massachusetts coast or points slightly south.

The rum row off New Jersey, which was broken up by the intensive campaign waged for several months by coast guard cutters, is reported to be assembling again, and the coast guard officials are making plans to combat the liquor smugglers in the same way as before.

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3,000,000 CHINESE JOIN MOVEMENT FOR EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 1)

for democracy, but it gave the young Chinese student a new conception of what that word might mean.

In his cooie camps he found it necessary to work out programs that would keep the men occupied during their hours off duty. He determined to try teaching the rudiments of Chinese. To his amazement, the classes in reading met with instant response. Only 10 per cent of the cooie laborers in France could read, but all the rest of the corps seemed eager to learn. Men would come straight from duty, going without their meals, to crowd into classes. And, once there, they disclosed ample capacity to learn.

Coolies Eager to Learn

"That was my conversion," says Mr. Yen. "You know how it is in China. There are no particular social distinctions, but the path of the student and the cooie just do not cross. The only time the student comes into contact with the cooie is when his ricksha is being hauled. The student thinks of the cooie as a human being, but the cooie, on the other hand, has no interest beyond rice and shelter. Well, I found out differently in France."

"I found those coolies as eager to learn as I was myself. And I found that they could learn the rudiments of the vernacular in a very few weeks. So it gradually came to me that what these Shantung coolies wanted was what all Chinese wanted, and that what we had been able to do in France could be done on a much wider scale in China."

It was while trying to teach the coolies in France that Mr. Yen hit on the basis for his present work. No textbooks were available. Such as were in print were designed for middle and high schools. So he, and those he enlisted to help him, had to work out their own lesson plans. And they found that by using only the words which occurred frequently in the conversation and work of the coolies, they could center their efforts on the teaching of about 1000 Chinese characters.

After the initial lessons had been learned, when something of a reading public had been built up, it was found possible to produce newspapers and books within the limits of this 1000-character vocabulary.

Completing His Preparation

The war over, Mr. Yen came back to America to finish his preparation, knowing now without hesitation that his life work was to be in 1920 he landed again in Shanghai. The secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, David Z. T. Yui, began him to join the secretarial staff of that body. "No," said Mr. Yen, "the Y. M. C. A. has no department for doing the thing I want to do."

"What is that?" asked Mr. Yui.

Mr. Yen described the way in which he had taught illiterate coolies to read and write while in France. "I want to do that on a national scale," he said.

"Jimmie," came in with us and develop that department," Mr. Yui offered. And Mr. Yen did. He saw in the Y. M. C. A. an organization with an industrial local council, a university in more than 40 of the cities of China. He seized on that organization to launch his mass education movement.

China's Literary Revolution

It is necessary to digress at this point for a moment to mention the work of another young Chinese if the success of Mr. Yen's work since 1920 is to be understood. In 1918 Dr. Hu Shih, professor in the national university at Peking, launched what has been called China's literary revolution by recommending that what China needed in the literary realm was a live language.

The classical, or wen-li, form in which all serious writing had been done for 2500 years, bore as little relation to the vernacular of the street as Latin bears to English. In fact, the parallel was very close between the situation in China and that in Europe when Latin remained the medium of the scholar while the man on the street talked English or French or Italian. Dr. Hu proposed to write as the man on the street talked.

His proposal, after vicissitudes which cannot be recounted in this connection, triumphed. By the time Mr. Yen was ready to begin his work in China, the use of wen-li in newspapers and magazines was practically at an end. The vernacular form, to which the name of *ch'u-fu* was given, had come into general use.

Great Gains in Readers

Pei-hua, literally translated, means "white language." Perhaps a better rendering would be "clear language." The idea, in American colloquialism, is that of a language which can be seen through. Its introduction, according to Mr. Yen, increased the reading public in China to 80,000,000. It also put a general command of the written language at the disposal of any boy or girl who could give three or four years to going to the primary school. But it left 200,000,000 Chinese, already beyond the school age, illiterate. It was in behalf of these 200,000,000 that Mr. Yen began his work.

In France Mr. Yen had discovered, by a process of elimination, a certain 1000 characters which composed the foundation of a common man's vocabulary. Back in China he found that Prof. H. C. Chen of the National Southwestern University, at Nanking, had been working at the same problem, although approaching it by a different route.

Professor Chen had taken 1,000 characters, as they occurred in literature of all sorts, and analyzed them. He found fewer than 4000 different characters used in the whole 1000,000. Of these, he set aside the 1000 most frequently used. Comparison of Professor Chen's 1000 with Mr. Yen's 1000 showed less than 20 per cent of difference.

Agree on Characters

Consultation with students in all parts of the country brought agreement as to which of the characters not included in both lists should be used. When this consultation had

been completed a vocabulary had been obtained which was certainly the basis of the reading, writing and speaking of at least three-quarters of the inhabitants of China.

Then Mr. Yen started out to show that this vocabulary could actually be taught to illiterates in a minimum of time and at a minimum of cost. For his first experiment he went to the city of Changsha, in Hunan province, on the beaten tourist route, but not far from the geographical center of the country. A committee of local leaders was formed to give the effort standing. Most of the teaching was done at night, all sorts of places—schoolrooms, police stations, temples, churches, private homes—being used for the purpose.

More than 1200 students enrolled. About 950 of these passed the final examinations. In other words, a night course totaling 96 hours of classroom work, had taught people regarded as almost hopelessly illiterate to read newspapers printed in simple form and some other literature and to write letters, and at a cost of only \$1.06 per student.

China's Awakening

The Changsha experience woke China up. Leaders of all kinds came forward with offers of help. Dr. Hu Shih, father of China's literary revolution, became chairman of the committee formed to produce general literature in the 1000-character vocabulary, for the use of graduates of the mass education courses. The Commercial Press, Shanghai's notable publishing house, began to issue such literature in large quantities, and other publishers followed the lead.

Most significant of all, Madame Hsiung Hsiung threw herself into the movement. There was a time when Hsiung Hsiung was the ostensible premier of China. It is no secret, however, that the real ruler was Madame Hsiung. Probably the most remarkable woman to come to the front in China since the passing of the empress Dowager, Madame Hsiung, for the use of graduates of the mass education courses. A national association was formed to carry it on, and Mr. Yen was made general director. Today, the movement is established in 21 out of the 22 provinces.

3,000,000 Students Reported

More than 3,000,000 students have been regularly reported to the national headquarters, and many others have been enrolled in classes which have used the textbooks but have not been regularly connected with the movement. The overwhelming majority of these are between 12 and 25 years of age, although there are some as old as 65 enrolled. Most of the work has been in the cities, but a beginning is being made in the country districts.

The biggest difficulty just now is in harnessing the movement. So general is the demand that classes are springing up where there is no chance for adequate supervision. And, as proper teaching is so seldom given, and without proper teaching the results are likely to be disappointing.

Mr. Yen's great problem at present, therefore, is to obtain funds to produce adequate supervision of the movement in each province. The mass education movement in each city and country center is required to be self-supporting. At a cost of \$1.06 a pupil it can be. But the financing of an adequate system of supervision has still to be worked out.

Follows Chinese Tradition

The marvelous success of Mr. Yen's mass education movement makes some ask why previous efforts to teach the masses have been so coolly received. This has been markedly the case in the experience of the various efforts toward general literacy launched by the missionaries. The difference seems to lie in the different line of approach.

The missionaries have generally tried to popularize the use of a Roman alphabet for expressing Chinese sounds, or of phonetic symbols that would serve as an alphabet. Either system could be learned by the illiterate traditions of China's past. Mr. Yen's movement has won its popular fancy because it gives its graduates possession of the same literary symbols which have been the pride of China's scholars.

The possibilities of the mass education movement in the formation of national opinion are obvious. The four primary readers contain little more than the teaching of the use of any other sort. They are mainly devoted to the same sort of material as is to be found in the primary readers of Western nations. But in the last volume there are a few lessons devoted to the essentials of good citizenship, and sketches of the lives of such great exemplars as Washington and Lincoln.

Books Sell Rapidly

In the literature now being produced in large quantities for the use of mass education graduates there is, however, plenty of patriotic propaganda. Books on citizenship, government, international relations, and related subjects, are already being sold in large quantities or are announced for early publication. One publishing house announces the sale of more than 2,000,000 volumes of this sort. The people who despair for China's future should read such figures and take courage.

The significance of the Chinese mass education movement seems to be twofold. On the one hand, it offers to a skeptical world evidence that, even in this distracted period, China has within herself the power to organize her own inner salvation. And on the other, it offers to Chinese the promise that knowledge may, in their land, come to be a democratic possession, offering a sure foundation for the democratic state of the future. It is to be built, either way you look at it, the conviction grows that one of the most important men in the world today is Y. C. James Yen, Yale '18. And one of the reasons you feel certain that he will measure up to the opportunities and responsibilities of his position is that no one has been known to talk intimately with him for an hour without coming to call him "Jimmie." For a man who inspires people to an intimacy and affection of that sort can accomplish about what he pleases.



St. Louis, Mo.

Special Correspondence

A LONG line of men and women stretched out from the ticket window of the railway station here. There seemed to be more than the usual bustle, scurrying and monotonous train calls.

There came into the station a quiet little woman of mature years. Her features, expressive and delicate as Dresden china, were matched by a pair of silver-gray hair. She wore the unmistakable marks of one not familiar with large cities. She seemed confused by the bigness of the station and the milling of the multitude.

Evidently not knowing about the custom of waiting for one's turn, she approached the window. The line immediately opened to admit the little figure. Reaching up, and placing her open purse inside the window, she asked for a ticket. The agent poured out the contents of the purse, and informed her that she was not sufficient money.

"But," she said, "my son gave me the money," and she stepped back, seemingly dazed. Three other travelers came up and hurriedly bought tickets, and the little lady's purse still remained on the window.

The next purchaser, stooping down, asked, "Mother, where do you wish to go?" On her mentioning "Little figure a few hours distant," he paid for the ticket with his own money, and then, sweeping her

ant international relations and meet

with its 300-year-old cypresses, for the Grove of Daphne scenes. An international accord—almost a League of Nations, one might suppose—was necessary for the prompt fetching to Rome of scores of ebony "slaves" from Nubia, hundreds of pure-bred horses from these arid regions, and flocks of camels and dromedaries from Tripoli, and 10,000 costumes, made up from designs of Camillo Innocenti, from Germany.

Italy had long had previous experience with the efforts of an American producer to attain verisimilitude. When Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" was filmed in Rome, communication with the Italian Government was opened through the central office of the picture industry in New York, and the Italian Ambassador sat often with Will H. Hays in completing the arrangements. The old story of the first Christian century as well as of the historic spots in which the drama is laid.

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A somewhat different adventure in statecraft fell to the Hays office when, in 1923, the Mexican Government placed an embargo on all American films. The central picture industry sent a representative to President Obregon. The Mexican people, it was learned, had taken offense at so often seeing a Mexican depicted as a villain. The representative remained in Mexico City for months, has made familiar with and reflected back to his industry the gentility of better class Mexican life, the producers learned their lesson, the embargo was lifted, and today Mexico is once more a heavy consumer of American pictures.

The fringes of a foreign government concerning a book or play which it may have found humiliating to the nation are now ascertained before such a book or play is filmed. There appeared recently a new novel of the "Madame Butterfly" type and devoted to the essentials of good citizenship, and sketches of the lives of such great exemplars as Washington and Lincoln.

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money into her purse and pressing it and the ticket into her hand, he hastened on to catch his train.

Oso, Norway

Special Correspondence
CHRISTIAN MICHELSEN, Prime Minister of Norway in 1905, who passed on in June of this year, has left in his will a bequest large enough to found an institute intended to attract thoughtful students in his country.

The aim of this institute is to cultivate tolerance and forbearance between nations and races, both religious, social, economical and political. The width of his vision in founding this institute is portrayed in his own words, which accompany the bequest:

"It is my experience in life that a great deal of our greatest social evils in the past and present can be traced back to religious, economical, national and social antagonism, during which men have wholly forgotten the great law of life, which demands solidarity in all human interests. It is urgent to enforce upon all the teaching that all our religious, political and social beliefs are created in our own image, that no religious, economical or political system can claim to represent the absolute truth, that the human ideals are changing with the changing of time, and that no nation, no race, and no religion has any right whatever to impose its own meanings and systems upon others."

"If the economical means of the institute should allow it, and the future should find practical and effective forms to take upon the common cultural work, the fight for these great human assets of life, it would agree with my view of life if the institute also could make its contribution toward this end."

SAFETY GROUPS CO-OPERATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 30 (Special)—The Automobile Club of Springfield will co-operate with the Springfield Safety Council in the safety campaign now being conducted by Manager Charles J. Vogel has made arrangements to distribute some 2500 safety leaflets, written by Dr. Wallace R. Ready, to the members of the club. The leaflets will be mailed out with the August issue of the club bulletin.

The election of a Grand Recorder will be necessary this year, but the officers of the order, two grand balls, four band concerts and the wayfarer entertained the visitors last night.

In addition a reception for Seattle Knights Templar and their wives was given by Joseph Warren Commandery of Roxbury, Greater Boston. To prove they are real Bostonians, the commandery provided 10,000 cans of baked beans and an equal number of boxes of candy for their guests. Joseph Warren Commandery is the only one from Massachusetts and Rhode Island at the conclave. Known as Boston White Knights, the Joseph Warren knights have had a representative delegation at every triennial conclave since the one held in Boston 30 years ago.

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SEATTLE GETS TEMPLAR FLAG

International Beauseant, Duplicate of 12th Century Banner, Is Presented

SEATTLE, July 30 (Special)—With an impressive ceremony, Western Gate Preceptor of Victoria, B. C., presented the international traveling beauseant, the banner of modern knighthood, to Bethlehem Commandery, No. 19, of Seattle, as the chief event on yesterday's program of the thirty-six Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar.

The flag is a duplicate of the standard carried by crusaders of the twelfth century and is escorted from one commandery to another by Knights Templar all over the world. More than 5000 knights, 500 band musicians and 300 singers took part in the public ritual attendant upon giving over the beauseant.

The beauseant comes to Seattle after having passed in any indication that the knights would care to go to the Atlantic coast three years hence. Both Detroit and Minneapolis have rented show windows in which are displays of the various attractions of each city. Decision of the place for the next convention and election of officers will take place tomorrow.

By custom of the order, George W. Valley, Denver, Grand Generalissimo, will be advanced to Grand Master of the order, and each lower officer will be promoted correspondingly. Because of the passing on of the Deputy Grand Master while enroute to the conclave there will be contests for two offices, those of Grand Recorder and Grand Captain of the Guard. While several names have been mentioned, no active campaigns have developed.

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ties compiled by the Department of Commerce at Washington.

The 10 leaders in order of rank were: Texas, New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, New Jersey, California, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Virginia.

The tremendous bulk of cotton and petroleum is largely responsible for the Texas total of \$249,830,912. The figure for New York was \$203,497,245.

Woman Presides as Clerk of Court

Assistant Clerk of Holyoke District Reads Complaints and Sentences Imposed

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 30 (Special)—A woman presided as clerk of the court at the session here yesterday for the first time in the history of Holyoke District Court and possibly for the first time in the State.

Miss Annette C. Grandchamp, assistant clerk of the District of Holyoke, took the place of Clement E. Ducharme, who is on his annual vacation. There were two cases before the court. Miss Grandchamp reading the complaints and the court sentences imposed.

She was appointed assistant clerk by Judge John Hildreth, Jan. 26, 1924, but this was the first time she had been called upon to occupy the clerk's desk during a court session.

SOMERVILLE FORD PLANT BIDS ASKED

Assembling Factory to Have Daily Capacity of 500 Cars

Bids for the contract to build the assembling plant of the Ford Motor Company to be erected in Somerville at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000 have been called for by the engineering department of the company in Detroit. The bids will be opened on Aug. 1.

Definite plans for the structure, prepared by Albert Kahn, architect, Detroit, are on file with specifications in the Master Builders' Association plan room of the F. W. Dodge Corporation. The Somerville plant, leaving Detroit out of consideration, will be the fourth largest assembling plant of the Ford Company in the United States and Canada. Only the plants in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia will exceed it and the latter only by a very small margin.

The specifications call for a one-story building, 361 by 134 feet, with a power house 65 by 60 feet and an oil plant 61 by 113 feet. The construction will be of reinforced concrete, brick and steel.

It is expected the plant will be completed for occupancy by this time next year. It will be equipped to handle 500 cars a day. At present the Ford Company in New England has facilities for handling only about 600 cars a day.

Parts will be shipped here directly from Detroit, the cars assembled, and then distributed directly to the New England trade.

NORTHAMPTON WINS FIELD DAY
WORTHINGTON, Mass., July 30 (Special)—Northampton Chamber of Commerce won the annual field day honors at the get-together here yesterday. Northampton scored a total of 36 points against the Pittsfield Chamber of Commerce's 29 points. Pittsfield, however, won the baseball game, 10 to 9.

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6 North Avenue, West, Baltimore
Only One Store. Phone Verdon 6812
Confectioners, Caterers, Fancy Pastries,
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BALTIMORE, MD.

Mano Swartz
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FURRIERS SINCE 1899

AUGUST FUR SALE
Never have we offered such values

The Hub
Baltimore's Great Apparel Store
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Corset Specialist
317 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
Ready-to-Wear and Custom-Made
Corsets and Brassieres
Corsets from \$3.00 to \$25.00

Neill's
Charles Street at Lexington
BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE'S QUALITY STORE
Established 1852
JOEL GUTMAN & CO.
North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Md.

CHARGE ACCOUNTS
during vacation time are a great convenience.
Our mail order department is equipped to take care of our patrons at home and while away.

Specimens of All World's Trees Sought for Arboretum in Boston

Forestry Expert Seeks Specimens of Certain Trees Throughout World Before They Become Extinct

Collection and preservation of specimens of all species of trees and shrubs in the world before commerce and the machinery of man destroy every trace of many of them, is the aim of the Arnold Arboretum, a branch of Harvard University, which now has more than 300,000 specimens mounted and classified in its herbarium at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

"Unless this work is hastened," E. W. Wilson, author of "America's Greatest Garden—The Arnold Arboretum" and assistant director of the Arboretum explains, "many species of trees are bound to disappear, leaving no permanent record."

But to fit out the expeditions and increase the number of private collectors needed to carry out this program will mean a doubling of the Arboretum's present endowment of \$1,000,000 which has been built up by Prof. C. S.

HARVARD-YALE TEAM IS READY

To Face Oxford-Cambridge Tennis Players in 21 Matches

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30 (Special).—The first match of the Oxford-Cambridge tennis tourney takes place here at the Casino this weekend and thus the objective of the Englishmen's tour is reached. The team of the combined English universities landed in the United States on July 10, and since that date have played four matches against the California universities, Princeton University, Williams College, Seabright Lawn Tennis Club and the Rockaway Hunting Club, the only defeat being met with at the hands of the Californians after two days' play.

The team consists of three men from Oxford and three from Cambridge, the latter being the winner of this year's intervarsity match nationally presents the strongest tennis player. Thus, J. J. Lezard, Cambridge, of South Africa, is an excellent doubles player with very few orthodox strokes, his knowledge of the game and skill as a tactician enable him to outguess the most experienced veteran, while his service is his only obvious weakness. Coupled with him is J. H. Van Allen, Cambridge, claimed by many to be the best doubles player in England. A short tournament at the British Isles has coupled them as a pair that, in spite of a change of climate and balls should do well. It will be remembered that they defeated W. Jones and W. W. Ingraham of Yale and Harvard in the last international match held in England.

Doubles Play Stressed
D. J. H. Sumner and E. M. Jonklaas, Oxford, form the second doubles pair, and have nearly as good a record as the first team. In the third pair, J. P. Carlton of Oxford is teamed with H. K. Lester of Cambridge. This combination of the two best singles players has infinite possibilities and should play, although at present they are not so well acquainted as a doubles team. It is quite natural that the great strength of the English team should lie in doubles, as in that form they have water, while singles is the most popular form of the game here.

The first two ranking singles players are Lester, the former Public Schools champion of England, and Carlton, the Oxford captain and former Dartmouth player. Both play a severe driving game and are inclined to hang back rather than go to the net. Lester has beaten J. H. Van Allen in the English tourney, and as he is the best young player in England, it is expected he is centered on his progress here.

The next two singles players are Van Allen and Sumner. Van Allen was ranked No. 1 at Cambridge, and he is accustomed himself to the American turf and ball. His game is one of chips, cuts and soft shots and it is particularly hard for him to "find his game" over here. M. Jonklaas and Lezard are found very strong numbers, five and six, Lezard, primarily a doubles player, should win both of his singles matches against Harvard and Yale.

Face Hard Task
Owing to the presence of four of the strongest young players in the Harvard-Yale team, the English universities will find a very difficult task ahead of them in the next few days. Jones has defeated R. P. Casey, America's representative at Wimbledon, while, coupled with Ingraham, they practically beat the Kinship brothers when they defaulted at 5-2 and 4-0 love. If they meet match point, Charles Watson, who is the best doubles player in the world, will be a hard task, while J. F. W. Whitbeck of Harvard has improved greatly in the last year. In fact, as regards singles, these Harvard players are better than any four of the British team, and in doubles, Jones and Ingraham, if they remain in partnership, should win all their matches.

The teams will play 21 matches, nine doubles and 12 singles, each doubles team playing twice and each single player playing two matches.

Both sides will use the same players in singles and doubles although Oxford and Cambridge have available A. H. Hodges, the former Princeton No. 2, Smith, who played for Cambridge this year. The match should be very close and the English team, although they would probably win on their own soil, will find it difficult not bowing to the American fast service and more severe strokes.

Nayada Third Again in George Cup Race

TORONTO, Ont., July 29 (Special).—While a third straight victory in the George Cup class boats racing series for "B" class boats the result of the series is practically certain as only a straight race in the form of the last two days' races can make a fourth race necessary.

One thing is already determined and that is that the Canadian defender, Nayada of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of this city, has been unsuccessful, being a poor third in the two races so far. As was the case yesterday, Katha of the Crescent Yacht Club, Waterloo, Ont., was first and Rogue of Rochester, N. Y., was second.

Thea, now has two firsts and Rogue as many seconds. Rogue can make a fourth race necessary. Thea, today, provided Nayada defeats Katha to the finish but such is not likely to occur. The two United States challengers kept close together and the first half of the race, the Rogue taking the lead for a while, but Katha again drew out in front and won by 25m. the times at the finish being:

Katha, United States 2:14.30
Rogue, United States 2:11.50
Nayada, Canada 2:11.55

GERMAN CHARGES DENIED BY PADDOCK

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 20 (AP).—C. W. Paddock, United States sprinter, who is on a world tour, arrived here yesterday from Helsinki.

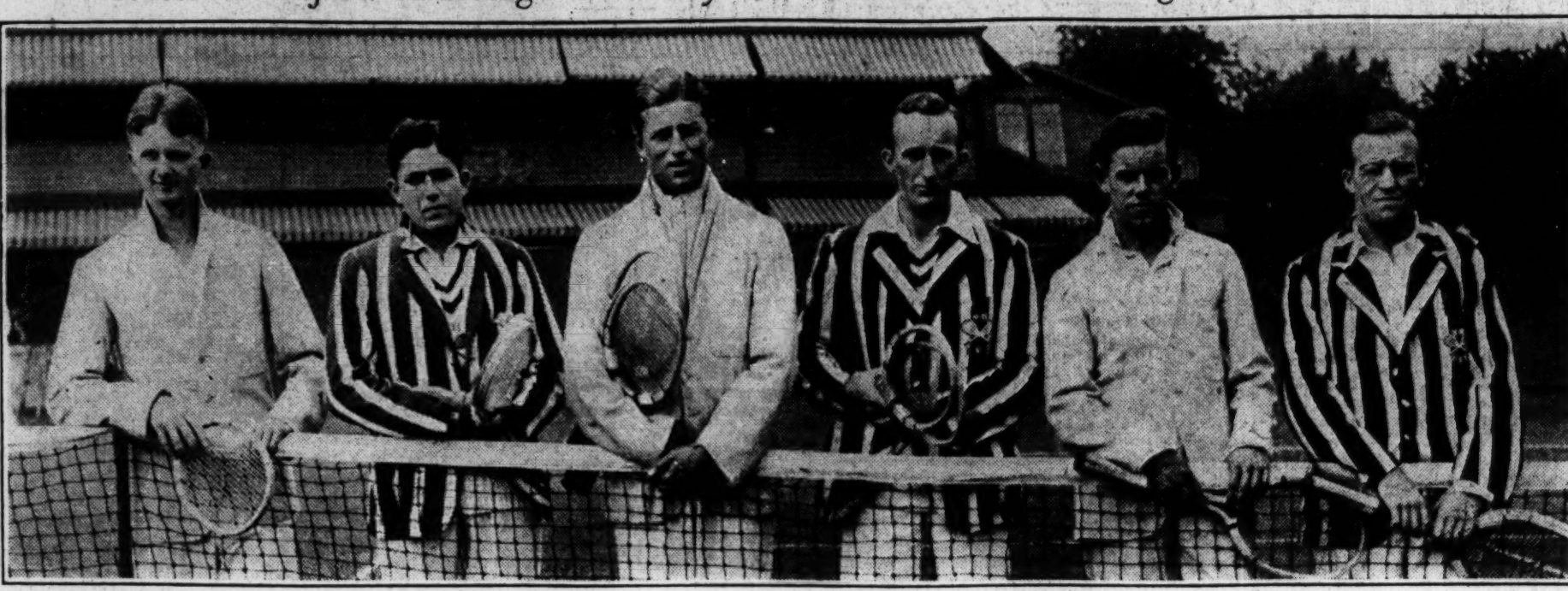
Regarding recent charges made in Germany concerning his amateur status and that of his companion, Loren Murchison, Paddock told the Associated Press he believed it was unnecessary to answer the German allegations, as he had not violated amateur rules.

"Immediately upon our return to the United States, Murchison and I will give the American Athletic Union a complete report," declared Paddock. "We have in no way violated either our own or international rules."

Paddock sails on the Arabic Saturday for New York. He will not compete again this year.

MURPHY WINS SMITH CUP
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 29.—E. R. Murphy of the Charles River C. C. won the first annual Wentworth invitation golf tournament yesterday by defeating Hiram Ricker Jr., of Westland, Springfield, Mass., amateur champion, by 2 and 1. Murphy receives the A. E. Smith Cup.

Combined Oxford-Cambridge University Lawn Tennis Team Touring the United States



Left to Right—H. K. Lester, Cambridge; E. M. Jonklaas, Oxford; J. J. Lezard, Cambridge; D. R. Sumner, Oxford; J. H. VanAllen, Cambridge; J. P. Carlton, Oxford.

MISS WILLS VS. MRS. MALLORY

Seminifinals in Men's and Women's Singles and Doubles Scheduled

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 30 (Special).—Seminifinals in both men's and women's singles and doubles will be the featured event in the tennis tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, this afternoon.

Miss H. N. Wills will encounter her predecessor as United States champion, Mrs. F. I. Mallory, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Wimbledon doubles title holder, will endeavor to defeat her fellow Californian, Miss M. K. Browne.

Then Vincent Richards and R. N. Williams will stage another of their famous battles, and C. W. Holman, the young player from Leland Stanford University, will try to eliminate the last of the Australians, J. O. Anderson. The women's and men's doubles will follow later in the afternoon.

Leaders Win Easily
All of the leading favorites came through easily yesterday though there were several cases of three set matches between the successful player could complete the victory.

Vincent Richards proved superior to G. L. Patterson, the big Australian, in the first set, but he did not lose one service game, his volleys were crisp and decisive and he handled the powerful service of the visitor so cleverly that he broke through once in the first and twice in the second set. The score was 6-3, 6-3.

Williams was also the master of the younger Australian, J. B. Hawkes, the left hander, who managed to hold the former Bostonian to a score of 7-5, 6-3. Only Anderson was left of the overseas contingent at the close of the day. He conquered A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, 6-3, 6-3, his careful play and his powerful backhand activity of the pupil of W. T. Tilden.

Defeats Mrs. Jessup
Miss Wills was victorious in three sets before she disposed of Mrs. J. B. Jessup, the former Brooklyn girl, now a resident of Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Jessup took the first set, 6-4, in spite of a strong pull up by the champion, and led at 2-0 in the second. Then she broke down, and lost the match in three sets, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Charlotte Homer and Miss Helen Jacobs defeated Mrs. J. B. Jessup in the first round, reaching the semifinals over Miss Edith Signourney of Boston, and Miss M. D. Thayer of Philadelphia, all in straight sets.

The national doubles champions, H. O. and R. G. Kinsey, fully recovered from the fatigue of the preceding day and eliminated the Australian Davis Cup team, Patterson and Anderson, in straight sets in convincing fashion. The left only four American teams to battle in the remaining matches of the doubles.

SEABRIGHT INVITATION MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated G. L. Patterson, Australia, 6-3, 6-2.
R. N. Williams, Seabright, defeated J. B. Hawkes, Australia, 7-5, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round
Miss H. N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., 6-3, 6-1.
Miss Elizabeth Ryan, California, defeated Miss Edith Signourney, Boston, 6-3, 6-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
Miss Charlotte Homer and Miss Helen Jacobs defeated Mrs. J. B. Jessup and Miss Edith Signourney, 6-3, 6-1.
Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. J. B. Jessup, 6-4, 6-2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Baltimore Won 6-3
Toronto Lost 4-6
Reading Won 6-3
Rochester Won 6-3
Providence Won 6-3
Syracuse Won 6-3

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Jersey City 11, Providence 3.
Toronto 18, Buffalo 3.
Rochester 7, Syracuse 6.
Birmingham 6, Trenton 5.
Baltimore 5, Reading 7.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Fort Worth Won 6-3
Houston Won 6-3
Wichita Falls Won 6-3
San Antonio Won 6-3
Shreveport Won 6-3
Beaumont Won 6-3

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Fort Worth 18, Waco 9.
Shreveport 6, Beaumont 5.
Houston 3, Dallas 7.
Wichita Falls 11, San Antonio 5.

Miss Collett to Meet Miss Payson

Mrs. J. J. Thomson Plays Mrs. Sterrett in the Other Semifinal Match

EASTERN POINT, GROTON, Conn., July 30 (AP).—While Miss Glenna Collett, Metacomb, came another step nearer to victory yesterday in the seventh annual women's invitation golf tournament at the Shenectady Country Club, two strong contenders for the trophy, Mrs. J. C. Hurd, Merion, last year's national champion, and Miss Maureen Orcutt, eastern champion, were eliminated in the semifinals today. Miss Collett will meet Miss Helen Payson, Maine champion, and Mrs. J. J. Thomson will face Mrs. H. D. Sterrett.

Miss Collett won her match with Miss Dorothy Klotz, Chicago, 4 and 3. Mrs. Hurd was defeated on the nineteenth hole by Mrs. Sterrett, Hutchinson, Kan., and Miss Orcutt lowered her colors to Mrs. Thomson, Mount Vernon, who won the match 1 up.

The match between Miss Collett and Miss Klotz was hard fought from beginning to end. Miss Collett won the first two holes with par golf, both players making tremendous drives. On the third hole Miss Collett was the outdrive for the first time in the tournament. Miss Klotz won the hole 4 to 6.

On the fourth, Miss Klotz almost made a one, driving to within nine inches of the cup and making a birdie 2. Miss Collett drove into a trap. The fifth hole was halved and Miss Collett won the next 3 to 4. The seventh was halved at par and Miss Collett won the eighth 4 to 6 after Miss Klotz had driven into a trap. Miss Collett also won the ninth 5 to 3, being 3 up at the turn.

Miss Klotz drove 225 yards on the tenth, but landed in a trap. She made a fine recovery, halving the hole in 5. The eleventh and twelfth also were halved. Miss Collett won the thirteenth 4 to 5, getting a birdie with a 16-foot putt, after covering the 538 yard hole with a 140-yard drive. On the fourteenth, Miss Collett captured the next hole with a birdie 2.

Mrs. Hurd won the first hole of her match and halved the next three. She lost the fifth 6 to 3, but won the sixth with a birdie 2. Mrs. Sterrett won the ninth when Mrs. Sterrett went into a trap. They turned all square.

Mrs. Hurd took the lead by winning the tenth and eleventh holes, but lost the twelfth and thirteenth were halved. The fourteenth was halved at par. Mrs. Sterrett won the fifteenth with a birdie 2 to Mrs. Hurd's par 3. The sixteenth was halved as well as the seventeenth and eighteenth. On the nineteenth Mrs. Sterrett won and shot ran through a trap to land on the edge of the green from which play was won the hole and the match.

In the remaining first flight match, Miss Payson defeated Mrs. C. J. and J. O. Anderson of Springfield, Mass., 2 and 1. The summary:

Championship Flight
Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson, Kan., defeated Mrs. J. C. Hurd, Merion, 1 up (13 holes).
Mrs. J. J. Thomson, Swansea, defeated Miss Maureen Orcutt, Ute, Beeches, 1 up.

Miss Glenna Collett, Metacomb, defeated Miss Dorothy Klotz, Indian Hills, 4 and 3.
Mrs. C. J. Downey, Springfield, 2 and 1.
Miss Helen Payson, Maine, defeated Mrs. C. J. Downey, Springfield, 2 and 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
San Francisco Won 6-3
Seattle Won 6-3
Salt Lake City Won 6-3
Los Angeles Won 6-3
Portland Won 6-3
Oakland Won 6-3
Sacramento Won 6-3
Vernon Won 6-3

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
San Francisco 10, Vernon 10.
Salt Lake City 25, Sacramento 11.
Los Angeles 10, Portland 6.
Oakland 4, Los Angeles 5.

WESTERN LEAGUE
Denver Won 6-3
Des Moines Won 6-3
Oklahoma City Won 6-3
Wichita Won 6-3
Omaha Won 6-3
Tulsa Won 6-3
Lincoln Won 6-3

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Wichita 12, Omaha 11.
Wichita 10, Omaha City 2.
Oklahoma City 2, Des Moines 1.
Tulsa 4, Denver 5.
Lincoln at St. Joseph (postponed).

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
New Orleans Won 6-3
Atlanta Won 6-3
Buffalo Won 6-3
Memphis Won 6-3
Mobile Won 6-3
Little Rock Won 6-3
Chattanooga Won 6-3
Birmingham Won 6-3

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Atlanta 7, Chattanooga 5.
Little Rock 4, New Orleans 2.
Birmingham 7, Nashville 5.
Memphis at Mobile (postponed).

PERCY BARRETT WINS THE TITLE

Takes His Second Professional Championship

TORONTO, Ont., July 30 (Special).—Percy Barrett of the Lake Shore Club of this city, one of the veteran professionals of Canadian golf and considered by many the best stylist in Canada, won his second Canadian professional golf championship here yesterday when he turned in a 71 for the second round of the competition which gave him a total of 145, two strokes better than David Spittal of Savannah, Ga., and three in front of A. J. Miles of this city and Nicol Thompson of Hamilton, the Ontario open champion.

At the commencement of play yesterday Barrett was tied for the lead with C. R. Murray and J. Brown, both of Montreal, the trio having 74 yesterday, while Thompson was tied with A. Kay, J. Johnston, R. Cunningham and E. Tew with 75. Spittal and Miles with 76 and 77 respectively were not given much consideration when they started out as it was thought the title would be won by Barrett and Miles in the two days' game.

Spittal was one of the first in and his 71, which was not bettered by anyone and equaled only by Barrett and Miles in the two days' game, gave him a total of 147, and as the other leaders came in with larger scores than yesterday, he was practically conceded the championship. Both Thompson and Barrett were among the late starters and with 10 to come in these two were the only ones in the running. Thompson was decidedly in the running at the fifteenth; but he ran into trouble on the next two holes and needed more than eight to take the lead from Spittal. He was on the green in 2 but was short with his first putt and his second hit the edge of the cup and hung on the lip. The 5 put him even with Miles for second place with 148.

Barrett came to the eighteenth needing a birdie to win and a 5 to tie for the title; but he made things certain by placing his second six feet from the hole and sinking his first putt for a birdie 3. Barrett played close to par golf, being one over on only two holes.

The match ended at this hole, with three birdies on the outward journey. Five holes going out were played in par and the last eight coming home. Barrett's score was 71, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

W. H. JOHNSON'S RINK WINS LALOR TROPHY
BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30 (Special).—Dr. W. H. Johnson's rink of Hamilton, Ontario, lawn bowlers, won the championship event of the fifteenth annual international lawn bowling tournament on the Parkside Greens here yesterday. The Johnson rink took the title by a margin of two strokes.

Arthur Lindfield of Weston scored a high 10 on the 130-yard fourth. The cards:

First Round
Percy Barrett, Toronto, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
N. Spittal, Savannah, Ga., 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
D. Spittal, Hamilton, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
C. R. Murray, Montreal, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
A. Fenfold, Winnipeg, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
E. Hannigan, Toronto, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
T. McGrath, Hamilton, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
J. Burns, Sandwich, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
C. Cunningham, Kingston, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
K. Marsh, London, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
J. Keffer, Toronto, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
G. Cunningham, Toronto, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
H. H. Poirer, Toronto, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
R. Duncan, Montreal, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
W. Freeman, Toronto, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
J. Lewis, Beach Grove, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
W. Brazier, Sault Ste. Marie, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
E. Leach, Toronto, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
V. Ford, Guelph, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
A. Keeling, Lookout Point, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
H. H. Poirer, Toronto, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
J. A. Hubert, Toronto, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
A. J. Ferguson, Toronto, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
A. Desjardins, Montreal, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
A. Russell, Toronto, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
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J. Freeman, Toronto, 70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98

Architecture Art Music Theaters

A Breakfast Pullman for Small Dwellings

MANY houses little and big, built in the last ten years, have a special "place-to-eat-breakfast" which for obvious reasons have come to be generally known as "Pullmans."

More attention to automobiles, less possibilities for good maid-servants, simplified ideas of living, unwillingness to surrender to the eating-in-the-kitchen idea, which is pressed upon all by multiplying household duties—from these conditions undoubtedly came the idea of bringing the efficiency and the romance of our American dining car into the home. With so obvious an origin it is surprising that so much that is useful in the dining car arrangement, or in the proportions of the Pullman "section" with table in place, should have been entirely missed in the tens of thousands of these little formal annexes of the modern kitchen, or kitchenette.

The writer has visited a very large number of new houses on the Pacific coast and in the middle west during the last four years, and has been continuously surprised at the absence of any careful thought about the "breakfast nook." If seats, table, light, and windows could be accounted for, that seemed sufficient to the housebuilder or house buyer whether these utilities would work together or not.

Proportions Studied
We had been studying our Pullmans and adjusting their conveniences with much care, but upon viewing such a procession of unsuccessful ones everywhere it was resolved to check up on the requirements and possibilities, and compare with our own development of the idea to date. Thus it came about that on our last trip west on the Oriental Limited, measured drawings were made of the Pullman "section" and of dining car unit. These were compared with our most successful dwelling house Pullmans and the accompanying diagrams are the result.

The first essential toward a satisfying character is to secure the proper sense of window proportions, and this rests on practical acknowledgment that they are "sitting down" windows. To keep the romance of the train the window sills must be level with the table and the window heads must not be high. The windows should invite one who is seated to look abroad and down at the yard and flowers. It is not necessary that one standing see abroad and in practice it takes away from the charm and cosiness to give that much height to the windows.

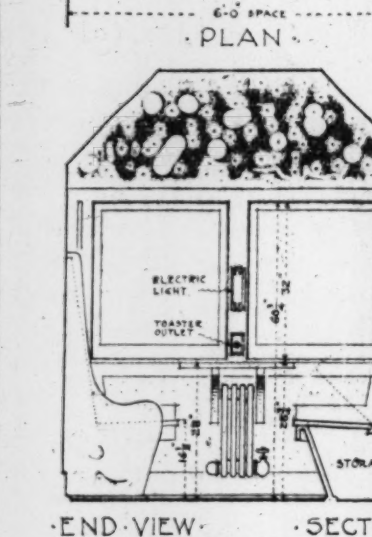
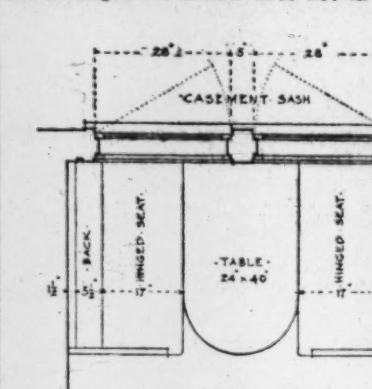
The next essential is that the benches should have the proportions and comfort of a standard dining chair and bench, the same relation to the table-edge as that naturally established by a person when he unconsciously draws his chair to a satisfactory position at table. With the benches where they would be for seated comfort, there is a resulting awkwardness in getting in to be seated. This is corrected by rounding the end of the table, a detail that has proved very practical in a variety of breakfast place arrangements.

Structural Details
The legs under the usual breakfast table are a great nuisance, and a method is shown by which the table is supported on projecting brackets. If securely bolted to the structural studding of the house through tight bored holes, so as not to split the thin edge of the curved head of the cantilever plank, this projecting bracket can be made sufficiently strong to support a person sitting on the end of the table. The absence of legs makes for great convenience in mopping and dusting under the table.

The electric light should be kept below the line of sight and softened with a shade or lantern. In a number of instances the table tops have been made of small square tesserae of glazed tiles, in three-quarter inch squares with a slight variation in color and with either a round tile molding or, better, a wide border of tile to finish off the edge. The top may also be finished with linoleum, or made of one slab of terrazzo, black or white glass may also be used, but not marble, as it tends to stain.

It is possible to build this Pullman into the corner of a kitchen, in which case the bench on the near side should be omitted and chairs used instead. This enables one to use the table as a kitchen work table. Where possible, however, it is more satisfactory to build this breakfast corner as a complete self-contained little

alcove. This provides dignity and respectability to the incidental meals to be partaken there. The sense thus obtained of a place apart from the machinery of food preparation seems to be the essence of a successful breakfast place, and with the arrangement shown does not in



"The Son of Heaven," by Lytton Strachey

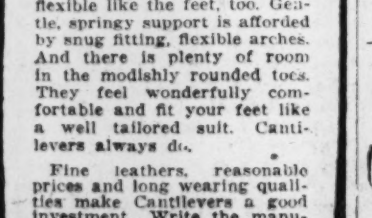
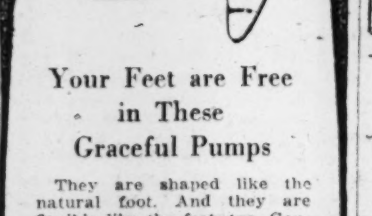
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 14.—At the Scala Theater, the Civic and Dramatic Guild present "The Son of Heaven," a tragic melodrama by Lytton Strachey.

The best material in Lytton Strachey's play is in the background, which is not the place for the good stuff in a play. At least, there must be something better still in the foreground. There is no dramatic value in "The Son of Heaven," except the historically dramatic value of the events it portrays. It is only because of these that one is really able to understand why Lytton Strachey has called his play a tragic melodrama. The events in China of Aug. 14 and 15, 1900, were doubtless melodramatic and tragic; but dull play is neither of these things. Change the name of its characters to those of less exalted personages, and no one would be interested in it.

Practically the only interest of Mr. Strachey's play is in the character of the redoubtable Empress Dowager of China. Portrayed in the pages of an essay, the character study would doubtless have been dazzling, but on the stage it is disappointing; the striking contrasts to which Mr. Strachey can give such tremendous effect in a prose essay do not come off on the stage, in spite of the splendid efforts of that capable actress, Gertrude Kingston and her support, a band of clever amateurs. The figure of the Empress Dowager had nothing terrifying about it; it was like a comic opera figure which was not funny. There was good writing in the play, but it was not dramatic literature.

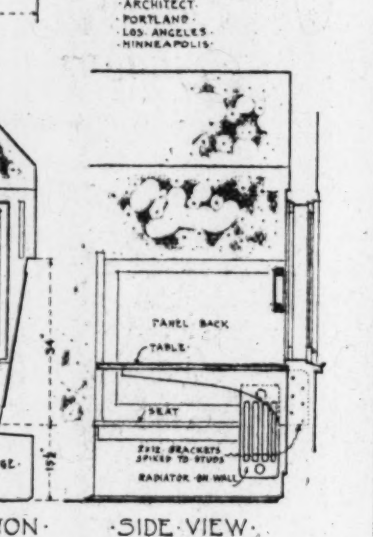
"Seven O'Clock"

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 10.—There was recently produced by Ben Webster in London a little play, "Seven O'Clock," by Thomas Wilby. A gathering of all sorts and con-



any way increase the labor or steps it is designed to save.
* This breakfast Pullman could be built into the outside wall of any kitchen having six feet of unoccupied wall at a proper and convenient place. The completed structure would project on the outside like a square "bay window" and the octagonal ceiling treatment proposed would make it possible to keep the roof sufficiently low so that such a small mass on the exterior of the house would not look awkwardly tall.

BREAKFAST PULLMAN FOR SMALL DWELLINGS
PROPORTIONS WORKED OUT ON THE BASIS OF STANDARD DINING CAR AND SLEEPING CAR DIMENSIONS.
SCALE: IN INCHES
W.G. PURCELL, A.I.A.
ARCHITECT
120, ANGLICAN, KINROSS, POLICE



Colonial Houses, New South Wales and Tasmania

Old Colonial Architecture in New South Wales and Tasmania, by Hardy Wilson. Union House, Sydney, N. S. W. London: The Medical Society, Ltd.

A Review by PAUL PHIPPS, F. R. I. B. A.
DRAWN on the cover of this book is the silhouette of a bat "which," it is explained, "is a symbol of happiness in the Far East." And no device could be more fitting, for this is a happy book, as you will see, for instance, from the picture of the lady knocking at the door of Accommodation House, Botolph, Tasmania (Plate XXVI), or of the North Porch to St. James' Church at Sydney (Plate XIX), or from the account of "Horley," the bungalow the brilliant Indian captain built for himself. And this is how it all came about.

In the year 1912 Hardy Wilson set himself the task of exploring systematically the parts of New South Wales and Tasmania, which were first settled, in order to make a record of the best architectural examples of that time still in existence. The work was carried out as opportunity served and was completed in 1922. The artist has now included a selection of the drawings thus made in a publication entitled "Old Colonial Architecture in New South Wales and Tasmania."

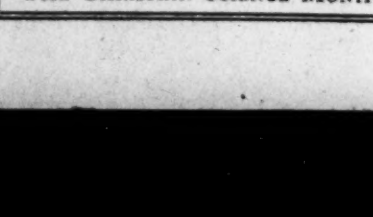
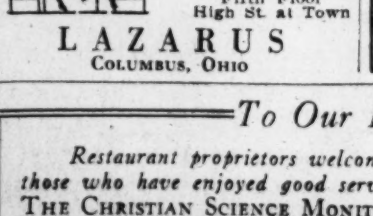
This magnificent volume, originally issued in Sydney and published in London by the Medical Society Ltd., contains 50 full-page plates and an introduction. The drawings have been executed in lead pencil and, where the walls are of brick, with red crayon. On the whole they reach a high standard and succeed in the difficult task of combining an accurate and detailed reproduction of architecture with a broadly decorative treatment.

The buildings illustrated were all erected during the last few years of the eighteenth and the first 40 years of the nineteenth centuries. They are the work of the pioneers, carried on the traditions of their forefathers and generally based their designs on memories of the houses they had known in England, but, as Mr. Wilson put it, "geography was not work." And so among the causes that have molded and modified the old English traditional forms he finds not only climate and local conditions, but the very soil of the continent itself.

He remembers that Australia is an Oriental country, once a continuation of Asia, and is convinced that the same influences that give the peculiar characteristics to the buildings of China can be traced to the earliest architecture of his native land. Although the plates in the review do not appear to tell either for or against it, it is an interesting theory and one that the author has dealt with elsewhere.

They do, however, show a very close affinity with the later Colonial work in the United States of America, particularly in the southern states. This is, of course, only what one would expect, for in each case the sources were the same and the work produced under very similar conditions. "The Oaks," for instance, in Richmond, N. S. W. (Plate XXXVI), might quite as well be in Richmond, Va., and the royal crown and the initials "G. R." above the date 1825 are all there to show the character of the Liverpool Hospital (Plate IV) is not somewhere south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Hardy Wilson has not been able to trace the designers of most of the buildings he has drawn. Probably as a rule the general ideas were laid down by the owners and the work was carried out on traditional lines



Sokoloff in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 29
NIKOLAI SOKOLOFF, taking a turn this week at directing the concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra in the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York, finds, no doubt, he is going to school. Indeed, everybody who has anything to do with the summer evening music of that academic neighborhood, whether as performer or as listener, must inevitably fall into the mood of a student. All in fine, go there to learn. One night last week, when Mr. van Hoogsteden was conducting, people went for information concerning the "Choral" symphony of Beethoven. By way of reward, they discovered that the composer wrote the work, not for a concert hall, but for an open-air bowl; not, moreover, to please the world of 100 years ago, but that of today. They learned, besides, that the way for a conductor to raise up a first-class choir is to take men and women from two organizations like the Schola Cantorum and the New York Oratorio Society and set them reading together some pages that challenge their powers to the utmost.

More particularly concerning Mr. Sokoloff, anyone could see he was a learner on his opening night, when he presented numbers by Strauss, Wagner, Rimsky-Korsakov and Silvestri. The longer he stood at the task, the more vividly he individualized himself. In the tone-poem, "Don Juan," he struggled with his score and he labored with his artists. In the "Ride of the Valkyries," he became a liberated mechanician of the baton, though he remained a mechanician. In the early part of "Schéhérazade," he began to show himself an interpreter; in the last of the set of pictures which comprise the piece, he was a "pleasantry." He then gave hearers something like a first-time experience. In "Finlandia," he grew into his very prime as a musician.

It was a night of brass and stark chorales; of wood, too, and graceful airs. Mr. Sokoloff must be aware of the predilection of the Philharmonic trombonists and trumpeters for the majestic style. He obviously understood, and less the fancy of the first horn-player for romantic tone, or the first clarinetist for delicate

coloring, and of the first bassoonist for eloquent declamation; for he made the most of their talents at such of the quieter moments as offered opportunity.
W. P. T.

Chicago Art Notes

The summer shows at the Chicago Art Institute are now being hung in the galleries of the east wing. The decorative paintings, 15 in all, by Jessie Arms Botke and the landscapes by Cornelius Botke, 22 in all, will occupy one gallery. They have been sent especially for this exhibition from the Botke Studios, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif. There will be 14 paintings in the exhibition of the work of Wellington J. Reynolds, instructor in the art school. Mr. Reynolds is now in Europe. The works of the Russian painter Brailousky, the paintings by Frederick F. Furman and by William Owen Jr., will be hung during the week of July 13 to 18, as will also be installed an exhibition of the carvings of Charles Haag, of Chicago.

Twenty-eight thousand dollars have been paid to the artists of Chicago by the Chicago "Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art," which was founded by the administration of Carter H. Harrison, Jr. The city has over 140 works of art to show for this expenditure.

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AMUSEMENTS

LOS ANGELES
GRAUMAN'S EGYPTIAN THEATRE HOLLYWOOD
NOW PLAYING
TWO DAILY 7:30 & 8:30
ALWAYS GOOD LATE MATINEES
"Gold Rush" PROLOGUE

NEW YORK
JOLSON'S THEATRE, 10th & 7th Ave. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
The STUDENT PRINCE
IN HEIDELBERG
Chaplin's 46th St. Theat. W. of Bow. Eves. only at 8:15
The Laugh Sensation
IS ZAT SO?
ELTINGE THEATRE, 420 W. of W. Way Eves. only at 8:30
"THE FALL GUY" ERNEST TRUES A New Comedy of New York Life

Henry Miller's THEATRE, W. 43 St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Eves. 8:30
"The Poor Nut" With Elliott Nugent
Dir. A. L. LIBERTY W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30
Eringer MATS. Wed. and Sat. 2:15
MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH
"LADY, BE GOOD" with Fred & Adele Astaire, Walter Catlett 200 RESERVED SEATS AT \$1.00

CHICAGO
WOODS THEATRE, NIGHTS AT 8:15
Arthur Hammerstein presents "The Biggest Musical Hit Ever Produced in America."
"ROSE-MARIE"
Company of 100
Symphony Orchestra
Shubert JACKSON NEAR STATE
GREAT NORTHERN MATS. WED. AND SAT.
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT A REAL SENSATION—THE
STUDENT PRINCE
Company of 100 — 30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

New York—Motion Pictures
RIVOLI "NOT SO LONG AGO" with BETTY BRONSON and RICARDO CORTES
40TH ST.
"THE RANGER OF THE BIG PINES" with W. H. LESTER, HALLAM and HELEN GORTON
42D ST.

BOSTON—Motion Pictures
FENWAY "HIGH KICKS" with RAY GRIFFITH
40TH ST.
"PARADISE" with LUCY MARCUS and "THE HANDCAP"
100 Broadway
DANIELS "THE MANICURE GIRL"



Courtesy of the Medical Society, Ltd., London
OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PARAMATTA

by the masons and joiners. Two names, however, stand out: Lachlan Macquarie, the Governor of New South Wales from 1810 to 1821, and his architect Francis Howard Greenway. Macquarie was a man of great courage and of such enthusiasm for fine architecture that the earliest buildings were said to be in the "Macquarie" style. Greenway himself was an accomplished architect from Bristol, who was transported to New South Wales "for concealing beloved effects at the time of his bankruptcy." Macquarie appointed him civil architect to the Government and supported him so loyally that, in spite of short sighted opposition on grounds of economy, they were able to produce some fine buildings, among them being Hyde Park Barracks (Plate XIV), St. James' Church (Plate XIX) and St. Matthews' Windsor (Plate IX).

Another outstanding figure is Capt. Charles Weston. He came from India to New South Wales in 1817 and is the captain who has been mentioned already. Hardy Wilson does not say much about him, and probably there is not much to say, but he built "the pleasantest home in New South Wales," and planted two Moreton Bay figs to form an entrance archway. The house is described as having an attractive verandah, and folding white casements and a "punkah" and high double

doors, and polished brasses, and a few old portraits crudely done and pictures of fat tigers on the walls. It is no wonder that "Horley" never fails to fill Hardy Wilson with delight. Even we who must be content to know it only from his charming drawing (Plate XLII) and description can share the feeling. If "Horley" is the "pleasantest," there are many other almost as attractive buildings illustrated in these pages, which are well worth the attention not only of architects but of all who are interested in the history and development of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Nothing but praise can be given to the whole arrangement of the book, which was made and printed by A. Holzhausen, of Vienna, while the excellent colotype productions are by Max Jaffé, also of Vienna.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Introducing Jacqueline

By NORAH SHEPPARD

Part II
JOAN'S home was only some 20 or 30 miles from Oakdale Towers, and she always spent the week-ends with her parents. Usually the chauffeur came for her, but one Friday afternoon in June Mrs. Ralston herself drove over. She found Joan in the garden with several other girls, all of whom were busily working on dolls' clothes under the guidance of Mademoiselle Joan sprang up to meet her mother.

"Mums, do come and see the pretty things we are making. Mademoiselle is showing us a new embroidery stitch."

Mademoiselle was introduced, and Mrs. Ralston appeared much interested in the dainty little garments the girls were making.

"You have a very charming French governess this term," she remarked to Joan on the way home.

"Isn't she a dear? We all love her, and are ever so keen to see Jacqueline."

"That is the young sister of whom you have told me so much."

"Yes, we write to her, you know, and she writes to us."

"I have noticed how much more interested you have been in your French lately. Both your father and I are very pleased."

Vacation Days
Two weeks later school broke up for the summer holidays, and the girls left for their respective homes, eagerly anticipating a vacation by the sea or lake shore, or in the mountains, as the case might be. Joan did not know until she reached home what plans her parents had made. Then Mrs. Ralston surprised and delighted her by asking:

"How would you like to go to France for the holidays?"

"Oh, Mums! Do you really mean it?"

"Yes, Your father has to go over on business, and he wants us to meet him in Paris and spend a month touring through France."

"How perfectly wonderful!"

"It will not be all play," Mrs. Ralston continued. "I am taking with us a holiday governess. Mademoiselle Joan's elation vanished at this announcement. 'A holiday governess? Am I to do lessons all through the vacation?'"

"Only French. I want you to improve in that, so that you may enjoy the trip to the utmost."

"Then I wish I could have had Mademoiselle."

A Surprise for Joan
"Supposing I were to tell you that Mademoiselle is coming with us?"

"Mums, you dear. When did you ask her?"

Mrs. Ralston explained that the idea had first come to her when she had seen the interest Joan was taking in her French. Then she had called at the school and had a long talk with Miss Ardou, who had spoken most highly of Mademoiselle Despligny. After that she had seen Mademoiselle herself and asked if she would like to take a holiday position. The offer had been accepted at once, the more gladly because the trip to France would enable her to visit her little sister.

"Oh, jolly!" exclaimed Joan. "Can I go to see Jacqueline too?"

"Perhaps it can be arranged for her to come on the motor trip with us. But we will say nothing of this to Mademoiselle at present."

The voyage across the Atlantic was all and more than Joan had anticipated, and she was a real thrill in landing at Cherbourg and setting foot for the first time on French soil. Arrived in Paris, they spent a week sight-seeing, with Mademoiselle as guide, and were then joined by Mr. Ralston. A few days later they set off on a trip to the south of France. Jacqueline had been fetched from her pension and, once the first shyness wore off, she and Joan became inseparable companions.

But holidays cannot last forever. With the end of August preparation had to be made for the return home.

Joan and Jacqueline were disconsolate at the thought of separation, until once again Mrs. Ralston was able to bring happiness to all concerned by planning for Jacqueline to accompany them back to the States.

The first week of the new term, Joan announced her great news to the fifth form girls and others.

"Jacqueline is here! She came back from France with us. On Saturday I am giving a party for her, to which you are all invited. I want everyone to meet her."

"Is she going to stay at your home?"

"No. Mademoiselle has arranged for her to live with Mrs. Jewett in the village for the present, until she has learned something of our school ways. French schools are different, of course. But after Christmas she is to come here. Miss Ardou has promised to make room for her."

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Travelogues by Letter

Randall Watson to Stuart Ferguson

Gwalior, India
Dear Stu:
Behold me dwelling in a cream-colored lace palace, stone lace to be sure, but lace nevertheless. It is called the Maharajah's bungalow for strangers, but it is really a hotel. They are keen on stone lace in this city. On one street, the Sarafa, or merchants' street, all of the houses have facades of stone lace or Jali work, as they call it. This is one of the finest streets in all India. As we drove along it, we could see people peering through the perforations at us. It is all freshly whitewashed in celebration of the Fourth of July!

Speaking of puja—they even paint the elephants for wedding and big events. Scrolls and flowers and all sorts of designs are painted in bright colors on their drab sides. And speaking of elephants—ever since coming to India I have been trying to decide what is the slowest

Everyday Wonders

Shooting Stars

WHEN you look up into the starry sky some night and suddenly see, with a little gasp of wonder, a bright streak flash across the blackness, you may exclaim loudly: "That's a shooting star!" It does look as if the flash you saw were very high up, where all the other stars are twinkling. But really that flash which you call a shooting star is very close to the earth, compared with the millions and millions of miles the other stars are distant.

You see, out there in the deep spaces beyond the earth and moon, and beyond our blazing sun, there are traveling bodies, which are known as "meteors." Some of these are blazing hot, but many of them are cold and invisible. They are what might be called chips of star dust, floating about through space. Sometimes these meteors, or small bits of them, are drawn toward the earth by the attraction of the earth's gravity, and they come crashing down through the sky toward us. However, very few of these ever reach the earth itself (now and then some have which may be seen in many museums) for they reach first the earth's atmosphere, or air. This air surrounds the earth like a great, hot, or rather skin, for it goes all around the globe. Now, as you know, the earth is whirling about on its axis very fast, and the air is whirling with it, so that when these meteors hit the earth's atmosphere, a great deal of friction is set up, which generates heat—and the meteor burns up in the flash of light that you see, and call a shooting star. Perhaps you have seen metal hitting on stone, and making sparks; or perhaps you have rubbed two sticks together until they are hot—that friction, which always generates heat, and, among other things, makes shooting stars.

But holidays cannot last forever. With the end of August preparation had to be made for the return home.

Stubbity-Bub
I N a neat cardboard box in a busy store, there once lived a happy family of balls, soft, rubber balls. They were round, fat balls—that is, five of them were, but the sixth ball had a flat spot. This ball felt his defect deeply.

"Oh, if my makers had but filled me with a little more of that nice air, I too, would be perfectly round and plump like my five fine brothers," he would think, when his defect was pointed out by people who came to the store to buy balls.

As it happened, the five fine balls were sold, one by one, till at last, he imperfect ball was left alone in his box, which seemed strangely large and empty without his roly-poly brothers.

Many times after that, children or grown-ups stopped beside his box and picked up the lonely ball. How happy he felt!

"Someone is sure to buy me, now," he thought and he leaped his highest when he was bounded, but, of course, since he was imperfect, he could not bound well, and always, he was returned to his box.

But one day, a man dressed in working clothes came and looked at the lonely ball. The man picked him up and bounded him. Then a clerk said something about "defect" and "cheaper" and almost before the surprised little fellow knew what happened, he found himself winged wrapped in a paper and carried away. How happy he was!

He was still more delighted when,

which you are all invited. I want everyone to meet her."

"Is she going to stay at your home?"

"No. Mademoiselle has arranged for her to live with Mrs. Jewett in the village for the present, until she has learned something of our school ways. French schools are different, of course. But after Christmas she is to come here. Miss Ardou has promised to make room for her."

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A School for Snails

AN AMERICAN lady has been trying to educate snails. The results have been encouraging. She has not, of course, taught them any language; nor has she tried them with Euclid or higher mathematics. What has been done is to tame them so far that they can be touched or moved without making them retreat into their shells. She has also induced them to open and close their mouths when their feet are touched with a glass rod, where as the uneducated snail opens its mouth only when touched by a piece of food. It doesn't seem much; but who will say what may not yet be done, now that a beginning has been made?

Progress will probably be very slow, because snails are proverbially slow. The garden snail's rate of

crawling has been estimated at a mile in about 16½ days. So that there is not much chance of snails catching up to the boys and girls!

Snails are quite interesting little people, so interesting that some very intelligent folks make a hobby of them. It seems a curious hobby, but there is much more romance and fascination in it than might at first sight appear.

There was an account recently of a widely known and influential man who specialized in snails and who has found no end of joy and delight in collecting and in studying these creatures. He had snails from all parts of the earth, from Greece, Spain, and the Philippines which he described as the Mecca of snails; in all, some thousands of specimens. Of land snails alone there are some 1600

species. So there is spacious opportunity for the collector. He will not soon exhaust the interest to be found in snails any more than that to be found in butterflies or birds or stamps.

The ordinary garden snail has, we are told, 12,000 teeth. Another species has 39,000 teeth.

Though slow, a garden snail has great muscular strength. "He can lift nine times his own weight vertically, and can drag 80 times his own weight along a smooth horizontal surface." An athlete who wished to do a similar feat would have to climb a ladder with more than half a ton hanging from his waist! Just as any man wishing to eat as much as a snail in proportion to his size would, it has been estimated, require a barrowful of sausages every day!

The ordinary snail has a strong homing instinct. It knows its chosen home, the sheltered place under a leaf or in a wall, and makes its way there as a wasp or a bee to its nest.



Watching the Gulls

Children of the Ancient World

THE HOMES of the peasants were built of reeds plastered with mud or of sun-dried bricks. These huts sometimes had to be rebuilt after hard rainstorms as the mud was washed away leaving only a mound of earth. The roof was chiefly of steep of the burning sun. The family slept on beds of rushes and mats or often on the bare earthen floor. They ate apples, dates, apricots, onions, beans, cucumbers, pumpkins, and an unleavened bread made of wheat or barley which the mother had ground with a stone. The Egyptians were a race of robust, strong, and beautiful people physically equipped to face the obstacles and hard lives which were theirs.

When children were six or eight years of age the mother sent them to school or sent the boys to learn a trade, usually that of the father. The lower classes were particularly ambitious to have their children rise to a better place in life than they themselves occupied. They watched closely for any special display of intelligence on the part of their children during the first few years and when ability along any line was discovered the parents made great sacrifices to develop it and help the child to a better place in life.

The scribes who did the clerical work and held the secretarial positions offered the best opportunities for boys of the lower classes. After the boy had attained the age of 10 or 12 and had mastered the first principles of reading, writing, and arithmetic from an old pedagogue he was apprenticed to a scribe in some office who endeavored to teach him to become a scribe. He began by copying letters and documents, laboring under great difficulties, and advanced only by hard work and perseverance. It took a long time to master the Egyptian writing so the scribes were well paid. When the son of a poor man reached a better position, as he often did, he was expected to be humble, but was held up as an example to other boys who would try to better their condition.

Though the children of the lower classes were brought up mostly to lives of toil and drudgery, the families seem to have been happy and gay. They did their best to live fair and noble lives. They were very kind to animals. They sang songs and learned to play the guitar, harp, drum and flute.

What remains to the modern world of the wonders of Ancient Egypt? The work of thousands of hands through centuries of time. It is fortunate that the boys and girls of old Egypt were so busy with their studies and their work that they did not have time to wonder at the wonders of their own world. They were too busy to be curious about the things that were around them. They were too busy to be interested in the things that were going on in the world. They were too busy to be thinking about the things that were happening in the world. They were too busy to be wondering about the things that were going on in the world. They were too busy to be interested in the things that were around them. They were too busy to be curious about the things that were around them. They were too busy to be thinking about the things that were happening in the world. They were too busy to be wondering about the things that were going on in the world. 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An Equipment Promising Better Days for Rural Schools

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

"I SHALL never forget a little first grade boy I once saw in a one-teacher rural school." Thus begins Miss Fannie Wyche Dunn of the rural school section of Teachers College at Columbia. "He was such a little chap with big eyes and wavy hair, the sort of little boy that ought to have been busy all day long with his train or blocks, growing in all the ways in which it is natural for little boys to grow."

"But he was not busy, and I do not believe he was growing. He was listless and bored. He sat on a double seat beside a well-grown girl of 14. The seat was just the right height for her, but his legs, too short to reach the floor, dangled wearily. Before him was a soiled primer, and he turned the pages aimlessly. Then, tired of turning pages, he dropped his head on the desk that was too high for him. By and by his big girl seat-mate, in sheer pity, gave him an advanced geography to look at. Not a very thrilling picture-book for so small a boy, but such a light came into his listless face! It was something different, something to fill the emptiness of the long, weary hours."

"To most of us, more familiar with the romantic and sentimental view of 'The Little Red Schoolhouse,' celebrated in song and story, Miss Dunn's picture is disturbing. Yet it presents a case by no means exceptional. 'The one-teacher schools are crowded with such pathetic children,' asserts Miss Dunn. 'Their natural growth is actually impeded by unoccupied confinement in the school-room.'"

How, then, does it happen that this school has been idealized? It happens because the legend of its merits has been fostered by those who as girls and boys were highly endowed and capable of self-direction. Nothing could block the impulse of these children toward books and they achieved under the old-fashioned schoolmaster thorough knowledge of a few subjects. Moreover, older pupils who enjoy reading and study soon forget in happy activity those first-grade days, which even to the brightest among them must have been blank and tedious. If, however, we were to glimpse the image of "The Little Red Schoolhouse" as it lives in the minds of younger and duller pupils, we would find it dwarfed and distorted.

Bare Facts
Stripped of sentiment, the drawbacks of the one-teacher school stand starkly before us. Here are from 20 to 60 children between 6 and 16 years of age, representing every grade from first to eighth—all gathered in one room under the charge of one teacher. As for the teacher, she has six hours in which to instruct every subject in every grade. She must keep everybody busy and quiet. Add to these difficulties the inevitable one of the foreign parentage of a certain proportion of pupils who never hear English spoken at home and who are bound to proceed slowly in class work and you have a problem so perplexing as to tax the genius of a genius.

But, alas, the salary permitted by the county budget does not purchase genius. The best teachers go to the city. So fatal is this combination of poorly equipped instructor and the most trying of teaching conditions that rural education is in a very bad way indeed. Is it any wonder that pupils drop out of school? It is surprising that city pupils have 200 per cent better chance than country children to finish the eighth grade?

There are in United States today nearly 200,000 one-teacher schools. It is a situation so widespread as to justify the best educational thought. But it has not received that attention. The rural school has been the stepchild of the educational world. True, 20 years ago educators made one important change. They suggested that the school be divided into four groups. So we find the first grade taught alone, the second with the third, the fourth with the fifth and the sixth, seventh and eighth reciting together. But these innovations went no farther. They failed to develop the means to make this grouping work successfully. Country schools use textbooks and courses of study arranged for graded city schools. If anybody was to adapt them for rural use it had to be the teacher.

It is time relief was brought to the country school. And it is coming. Three years ago Teachers College determined to take up this nation-wide problem. The first step was to study it intelligently. For nobody even knew enough to state the difficulties that had to be overcome before rural schools could be reorganized. So they chose one school for intensive experimentation, secured the co-operation of the county officials, selected a first-rate teacher and then threw all the resources of Teachers College back of that school. Miss Fannie Dunn, thoroughly experienced as teacher and

supervisor of both city and rural schools, was chosen from the college faculty to make the study.

Twofold Value
The value of this novel experiment is twofold. It is conducted by authorities in education and the conditions surrounding it are typical. The experimental school is situated in Allamuchy Township, Warren County, New Jersey. It stands in the heart of a district where dairy farming is pursued in the uplands, and where truck farming is carried on in the valleys by immigrants from Poland. The building, though of an old-fashioned type, is encircled by lovely grounds. Since it became an experiment station it has been improved by the addition of a porch and the insertion of wide, modern windows. But in this respect, as in every other, expenditure has been kept down to the provision of essentials.

Analysis of the school situation occupied the first year. At the end of it Miss Dunn knew the questions which she would have to answer before she could generalize about rural school operations. Among these questions the most important are as follows: What work can pupils do unaided while the teacher is occupied with other groups? What will they do without her compulsion? What equipment ought to be provided for different age groups? How much time ought the teacher to spend with the first grade and with the combined groups? How may the standard of achievement be improved? How is discipline best maintained?

To the last question the children themselves have already worked out the answer. Through their organization, "The Young American Club," with elected officers and a constitution, they provide committees with definite responsibilities. It is the president who taps the bell for dismissal and supervises order of exit. The officers, one for each row, hold morning inspection of the cleanliness of faces, hands, and collars. With the president as first judge and the teacher as final judge in case of appeal, these officers assign penalties for untidiness and disorder. In the evening desks are inspected with the same rigidity. Rules for behavior have been established by the club and serious cases of their infringement are tried by a children's jury.

"My part in discipline," said the teacher laughing, "has gradually become that of mediator for the culprits. Their peers are sometimes very severe in judgment. However, in framing such laws, the children came to feel that the school is a community existing for the good of all, and that its smooth running is mutual gain. As club members they act as hosts for evening meetings with their parents. They prepare programs for such occasions and for special celebrations and they issue the school journal, 'The Quaker News.'"

[This is the first half of an article on rural schools. The second will appear Aug. 6.]

Benefits of Smith-Hughes Agricultural Department

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (Special Correspondence)—Increased rural attendance is one of the outstanding benefits of a Smith-Hughes agricultural department in a high school, according to a report made by W. P. Beard, instructor in the Brookings (S. D.) high school. He states that the programs of the agricultural department were responsible for the enrollment of 11 out of 17 students taking the first year work, the 11 coming from the farming community surrounding Brookings. Thirteen of a class of 15 taking the second year work, according to Mr. Beard, were from the rural communities.

In addition to the permanent value of the education they received, the total profits made by the boys themselves from ventures growing out of their work in the department was \$2,101.41. On 74 acres of corn they made a profit of \$1,277.98; twelve acres of other crops made a net profit of \$458.94, and other projects brought in the balance of the total net profit, according to Mr. Beard's report.

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Scene in a Kindergarten for American Children in Berlin, Germany.

A New and Live Inspection, A College Eisteddfod in Wales

Barry, South Wales
Special Correspondence

COMMENDABLE form of inspection was lately conducted at the Barry Training College for Teachers. The same plan was carried out at the visit of the inspector in English, Professor Walker, and at the visit of the inspector in Welsh, Professor Ivor Williams. So successful and inspiring did these inspections prove that Dr. Fleure of Aberystwyth, inspector in geography, who visited the college shortly afterwards, thought that it would be desirable to conduct the geography viva voce examination on somewhat similar lines. Briefly the idea is as follows:

The students themselves draw up a program and conduct an Eisteddfod in English or in Welsh as the case may be. To this entertainment they invite the inspector, lecturers, and all students taking the course in that subject. The items on the program comprehensively represent the periods studied and take the form of drama, recitations (in costume), dialogues, songs and reading or story-telling which is a special feature of the entertainment. There is an opening here for original work on the part of gifted students. Each student chooses her own way of presenting the subject and a wholehearted enthusiasm and enjoyment is evident throughout the work.

An opportunity is given to the inspector to interview any student or students at his pleasure. Each inspector has commented on the marked improvement in the students' enunciation, address, and delivery since this method was adopted. A point of considerable value in the training of teachers. The general opinion is that the Eisteddfod inspection has introduced something new and alive into the examination world, and it is found that this form of oral inspection eliminates to a surprising extent any strain or nervousness. It creates a feeling of fellowship between inspectors and students. In this way a valuable factor in education, the real atmosphere of Eisteddfod, striving, without competition, to give of its best, is given scope.

An Ingenious Time-Table
A time-table, contrived by the first principal of the Barry Training College for Teachers, makes it possible to arrange for a larger combination of subjects than was previously possible.

The materials for making this time-table consist of a sheet of cork or linoleum about 12 inches by 20, on which lines are ruled and days and periods are inserted in Indian ink. For each of the 12 lecturers concerned a distinctive color is chosen—white, pale blue, royal blue, light green, dark green, pink, red, yellow, grey, black, orange, mauve. Thin cards in these colors are obtained. Each card is ruled with a satisfactory purchasing card, a satisfactory substitute is a sheet of strong hand-made paper painted in water colors. These colored cards are cut into strips about an inch long and on them is written or lettered the name of the subject. White ink or paint is used on the dark colors. A sheet of small, fine office pins, sometimes known as "hill" pins, is required. The tiny pin is easy to push into the cork or linoleum and holds the colored slip in its place.

In this way the person engaged on working out the time-table will find that the same lecturer has never been put down for two lectures in one period and a glance at the colored plan will give a fair idea of the proportion of work allotted to each teacher. It has been found advisable to make out for two complete time-tables that one may remain undisturbed for reference when arranging the time-table for a new session. No copy of the time-table is necessary as the lines are mounted in a polished wooden case with a padlocked glass door, and it is hung in the public corridor where all may have access to it. Not only is it an extremely useful, time-saving device, but it is also quite ornamental and a feature of interest to visitors to the college.

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The materials for making this time-table consist of a sheet of cork or linoleum about 12 inches by 20, on which lines are ruled and days and periods are inserted in Indian ink. For each of the 12 lecturers concerned a distinctive color is chosen—white, pale blue, royal blue, light green, dark green, pink, red, yellow, grey, black, orange, mauve. Thin cards in these colors are obtained. Each card is ruled with a satisfactory purchasing card, a satisfactory substitute is a sheet of strong hand-made paper painted in water colors. These colored cards are cut into strips about an inch long and on them is written or lettered the name of the subject. White ink or paint is used on the dark colors. A sheet of small, fine office pins, sometimes known as "hill" pins, is required. The tiny pin is easy to push into the cork or linoleum and holds the colored slip in its place.

In this way the person engaged on working out the time-table will find that the same lecturer has never been put down for two lectures in one period and a glance at the colored plan will give a fair idea of the proportion of work allotted to each teacher. It has been found advisable to make out for two complete time-tables that one may remain undisturbed for reference when arranging the time-table for a new session. No copy of the time-table is necessary as the lines are mounted in a polished wooden case with a padlocked glass door, and it is hung in the public corridor where all may have access to it. Not only is it an extremely useful, time-saving device, but it is also quite ornamental and a feature of interest to visitors to the college.

SCHOOLS—United States
House in the Pines
24 Pine Street, Norton, Mass.
A School for Girls
College preparatory and advanced courses. Music, Art, Household Arts, Secretarial courses. Fine groves, athletic fields, thirty riding horses with trained instructor. The Hedge, a junior school for girls under 12 years. Address Mrs. Gertrude E. Gish, Principal.

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Primary Intermediate College Preparatory Courses. French taught in all grades. Domestic Science, Music and Dramatics. Booklet on request. Tel. Beacon 5551.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Moore, Principals
590 Holly Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

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Kenwood—Loring
4600 Ellis Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
1874-1925
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
275 girls prepared for all Colleges, Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate and High School. STELLA A. LORING RUTH DEMENT, Principals.

Bishopthorpe Manor
In the Lehigh Mountains two hours from New York and Philadelphia.
Courses: College Preparatory, Home Economics, Interior Decoration, Costume Design, Secretarial Work, Expression, Art, Music, Arts and Crafts.
Riding, Tennis, Swimming in the School's own pool. For new catalog address Mr. and Mrs. Claude M. Wyatt, Box 236, Bethlehem, Pa.

Virginia College
For Young Women
A standardized Junior College. Two years accredited college work permits entrance into junior year of leading colleges. Four years preparatory. Intricate elective courses. Music, Art, Expression, Domestic Science, Secretarial Work, Journalism, Library Methods, Stately buildings, lavishly wooded campus. Horse back riding, golf and tennis. Mattie P. Harris, Pres.; Mrs. Gertrude Harris, Vice-Pres.; Box J., Roanoke, Virginia.

1925-ATHLETICS-1926
For the Older Boys—Football, Basketball, Tennis, Gym and Track Work, Interscholastic Games, Track Meets. Resident Coach.
For the Older Girls—Basketball, Hockey, Tennis, and Gym work under their own instructor.
For All—Swimming, Hiking, Rainy Day Games in the Gym, Plenty of Wholesome, Supervised Play.
LARGE GYMNASIUM AND ATHLETIC FIELD
COLLEGE PREPARATORY
The WINNWOOD SCHOOL
LAKE GROVE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

A New and Live Inspection, A College Eisteddfod in Wales

Barry, South Wales
Special Correspondence

COMMENDABLE form of inspection was lately conducted at the Barry Training College for Teachers. The same plan was carried out at the visit of the inspector in English, Professor Walker, and at the visit of the inspector in Welsh, Professor Ivor Williams. So successful and inspiring did these inspections prove that Dr. Fleure of Aberystwyth, inspector in geography, who visited the college shortly afterwards, thought that it would be desirable to conduct the geography viva voce examination on somewhat similar lines. Briefly the idea is as follows:

The students themselves draw up a program and conduct an Eisteddfod in English or in Welsh as the case may be. To this entertainment they invite the inspector, lecturers, and all students taking the course in that subject. The items on the program comprehensively represent the periods studied and take the form of drama, recitations (in costume), dialogues, songs and reading or story-telling which is a special feature of the entertainment. There is an opening here for original work on the part of gifted students. Each student chooses her own way of presenting the subject and a wholehearted enthusiasm and enjoyment is evident throughout the work.

An opportunity is given to the inspector to interview any student or students at his pleasure. Each inspector has commented on the marked improvement in the students' enunciation, address, and delivery since this method was adopted. A point of considerable value in the training of teachers. The general opinion is that the Eisteddfod inspection has introduced something new and alive into the examination world, and it is found that this form of oral inspection eliminates to a surprising extent any strain or nervousness. It creates a feeling of fellowship between inspectors and students. In this way a valuable factor in education, the real atmosphere of Eisteddfod, striving, without competition, to give of its best, is given scope.

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The WINNWOOD SCHOOL
LAKE GROVE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

MOVEMENT has started among the boys of Brooklyn which is actually enlisting the services of thousands of their schoolmates as social workers. Can children of from 11 to 15 years of age organize and direct other children to aid the community? The answer is that more than 5000 boys of that general age are organized in Brooklyn alone and how many are organized throughout the country is unrecorded; but the movement has spread.

The 500 clubs of National Juniors which are operating in Brooklyn under the eyes of the originator of the plan, Herman J. Greenberg, a teacher in the Isaac Remsen Junior High School No. 147, have in view these objects: to keep the children on the sidewalks; to confine roller skating to the sidewalks; to stop children from hitching their carts or bicycles to wagons or automobiles; to stop children from making bonfires, smoking, swearing and gambling; to cause them to look out for automobiles when crossing streets; to eliminate "hooky" playing; to cause the children to avoid sensational "movies"; to get the children to carry out plans for community betterment; to secure their aid in teaching foreigners about America.

Some youngsters might be expected to look upon these objects as too tame to be interesting. Yet, the desire to be mainly and worthwhile has proved strong enough among the children of this congested city to cause the club idea to spread far and wide. One reason, the chief reason, for the victory of the idea, was that Mr. Greenberg devised a simple plan of club procedure which he arranged in little charts, mimeographed and distributed among the boys. They did the rest. Each set of charts soon became the center around which a band of 10 boys grouped and began social activities. As soon as the original club members were thoroughly trained, they procured sets of charts and formed other clubs. Mr. Greenberg also prepared a booklet which told all about the club plan and gave the charts. These booklets have found their way over the country and have been the foundations of many clubs.

Three of the club workers found their way into the New York City bureau of The Christian Science Monitor a few days ago. They were Jack Axelrod, 14; Arthur Strauss, 13, and Charles Tablas, 13. Jack was the spokesman. He is head of the club which meets at Mr. Greenberg's house. In a way, Jack is a character. He made his first public appearance as a worker for the good of the community in the Liberty Loan campaigns, when he served as a bugler at street meetings and elsewhere.

"What we need most," said Jack, "is money. We could organize a number of kids, if we could supply them with charts. But it costs something to have the charts mimeographed and we haven't much."

SCHOOLS—United States
WOLFE SCHOOL OF COSTUME DESIGNING
848 W. 7th, Los Angeles
Distinguished for the Success of its Graduates
Designing and draping, creation of fashions, rough cutting, pattern drafting, fashion illustration, millinery, hairdressing, manicure, etc. Day or evening.

Elliott School GIRLS
Situating High and Day in Beautiful Section of L. O. S. - N. G. E. I. S.
Residence and Day School. Sub-Primary to Fourth Grade inclusive. Combined real home environment with excellent instruction. CHARACTER BUILDING - OUTDOOR EXERCISES. School hours 9:00 to 12:00. MARTHA COLLINS WEAVER, M. A., Principal. Address Mrs. WEAVER, 2044 Boulevard, Los Angeles. Telephone 728-20.

The Westlake School
for GIRLS
College Preparatory and Collegiate courses. Fully accredited. Finest section of Los Angeles. Modern Buildings. Tennis, Swimming, Riding. Unusual musical advantages. Grammar school grades. JESSICA S. VANCE and FREDERICA DE LACUNA, Principals, Box C 323, So. Westmoreland Ave., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

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Practical training by delightful Home Study method. Color harmony, fabric selection, styling, furniture arrangement and all fundamentals. Send for catalog 60 C.
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF INTERIOR DECORATION
441 Madison Avenue, N. Y. City

The ELY SCHOOL
for Girls
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT
An unusual school in the beautiful country of Greenwich, Connecticut. Junior and Upper Grades. College Preparatory and Post Graduate Courses.
The Ely School offers superior advantages in Music, Art and Drama. Practical courses in Household Arts and Secretarial Training. Riding and outdoor sports.

FOR GIRLS
We send students to college on certificate and examination. Many girls, however, after leaving high school, do not wish to go to college. But often they desire advanced work in a new environment with competent instructors, and to select studies best meeting their tastes and interests.
We offer just these opportunities. Students take English or literature, but the course otherwise is elective. All subjects count for diploma. Graduation from high school not necessary for entrance.
All the opportunities of Boston in Music, Art, and historical associations are freely used. Special work in Voice, Piano, Violin, Cello, Harp, and Fine Arts with brilliant Boston masters.
Outdoor Sports. Horseback riding (our own stables); Golf Course; Tennis; Field Sports; Canoeing. Our Gymnasium is 45 by 80 ft., with Swimming Pool.
A finely equipped school—ten buildings. Domestic Science, Education, Costume Design and Home Decoration. Excellent Secretarial Courses. Courses in Business Management; Junior College Courses.
Some rooms with hot and cold water. Students for 1925-26 are being accepted in the order of their applications.
Special care for Western girls from Chicago
Send for New Year Book
Exceptional opportunities with a delightful home life
77 Summit St., NEWTON, Mass.

National Juniors

"Maybe you like to buy a little candy or ice cream once in a while instead of paying out all you can get for mimeographing?" suggested the writer.

Jack nodded, while the others chuckled. "Sure, we like to buy candy and ice cream sometimes," admitted Jack. "What kid doesn't? But we can't buy candy and pay for mimeographing charts. We can't pay for much of the things we need for our club. We get our mimeographing done for us by the public library, vacant lots—anywhere at all."

"Then, there's the carfare," suggested Arthur. "That costs up."

"Where do all these clubs meet?" asked the correspondent.

"Anywhere," answered Charles. "What do you mean?"

"At the corners of the porch of the public library, vacant lots—anywhere at all."

"That's another thing we need money for," remarked Jack. "We want a clubhouse where we can meet and use as the center of our activities."

"I don't know where we're going to get the money for that," said Arthur.

Mr. Greenberg conceived the idea of showing the children how to organize and help each other to keep out of trouble and mischief, while teaching in densely settled regions where the streets form the only playgrounds to the regret of the parents of the children of childhood. In the preface of his little booklet, a copy of which anyone may secure by dropping him a line at 4003 Avenue K, Brooklyn, he said:

Over 10 years' experience with children as teacher, principal of community work, organizer of junior societies, etc., has impressed me with the fact, not mere theory, that if you get boys and girls to unite in a club to plan by themselves useful activities, the cumulative, or sum total, effect of their combined endeavors will approximate if not equal the

SCHOOLS—United States
Keumore School
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COEDUCATIONAL
Boarding and Day Departments

JUNIOR AND SENIOR COURSES IN ACTING
WITH PROFESSIONAL PLACEMENT
PACKARD THEATRE INSTITUTE
Students who graduate with honor from this institution are placed in the companies of David Belasco, Lee Shubert, Henry Miller, Charles Frohman, Arthur Hopkins, A. H. Woods and other prominent producers, and their careers developed into professional prominence through the channels of the
Packard Theatrical Exchange
Largest professional placement organization in the world
Chismore Packard, President
Henry Gaines Hawn, Dean
Ruth Tomlinson, Director
EARL CARROLL THEATRE, 755 7th Avenue, N. Y.

NEW YORK CURE

INDUSTRIALS			
Sales—	High	Low	1:40
500 AmG&Ey nws...	80	79½	80
1200 Am Lt&Trac	187	184	186
1300 Am Pw & Lt nw	59½	59½	59½
60 Am Pw & Lt pf	94	93	94
Am Rayon Prod	35½	35	35½
100 Am Superpower A	37	37	37
100 Am Superpower B	37½	37	37½
100 Am Spinn	26½	26½	26½
500 Am Thread pt	27	27	27
100 Arizona Power	30½	30½	30½
100 Armour Co IIB vtc	134	134	134
900 Asso Gas&El new	38½	37½	37½
200 *Atlantic Fruit Co	85	85	85

100 Brooklyn City R.R.	8	8	8
300 Buffalo Gen Elec	71	71	71
800 Car Ltg & Pw...	3	3	3
300 Cent Pipe Corp...	14½	14	14½
600 Chapin Sacks Inc	47	46½	46½
900 Chat & Sons.....	44½	44½	44

225 Comwlth Pow par	82 1/2	82	82
225 Comwlth Pow wtr	75	74	74
700 Cons Gas&El Balt	44 1/4	44	44
300 Cont Bnk A	139	138 1/2	138 1/2
12200 Cont Bnk B	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
400 Cont Bnk pf	102 1/2	101	102
900 Ciba Company	50	49	49 1/2
200 Curtiss Aerodm pf	77	77	77
400 DuPont	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
800 Durant Motors	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
100 Duz Co Inc "A"	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
125 Electric Auto Lbrs	67 1/2	67	69
1000 Elec Bd & Sh new	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
20 Elec Bd & Sh pf	104 1/4	104	104
1400 Electric Investors	62 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2

300 Franklin Spg. Co.	38%	37%	38%
25 Franklin Mfg Co	7%	8%	8%
300 Freed-Elsmore RC	11%	11½	11½
400 Fred-Elsmore RC	30%	30	30½
300 Garod Corp.	5½	5½	5½
30 Gen Gas&El	225	225	225
30 Gen Gas&El cvt pf	231	231	231
200 Gen Outdoor A A	46½	46	46
300 Gen Outdoor Adv vtc	26½	26½	26½
200 Ga Lt P&R	71¾	68	70
900 Gillette Spg Raz.	80½	80	80½
1300 Goodyear Tire&R	34½	33½	33½

2100 Happiness Candy SA	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 1/2
100 Happiness Candy SA	8 7/8	8 7/8	8 7/8
400 Hazeltine Corp.....	18 3/4	18	18 3/4
900 Heyden Chemical.....	2	1 7/8	1 7/8
100 Horn & Hardart.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
700 Intercon Rubber.....	12 1/2	11 3/4	12
400 InterMatch par pf.....	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
5200 Inter Util B.....	10 1/2	9 7/8	10
100 Jones Radio Mfg.....	3	3	3
200 Kelvinator Corp.....	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
700 Kraft Cheese.....	95 3/4	93 1/2	95 3/4
500 Leh Pw Sec vtc.....	148 3/4	147	147 1/2

200	Lib Val C Sales.	80 ³ / ₄	80	80
200	Lib Rad Ch Stars.	8 ³ / ₄	8 ³ / ₄	8 ³ / ₄
100	Marconi Wr Lond	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂
100	McCr&Mfg vte w	22	22	22
100	Mercantile Stores.	148	148	148
7900	Mid West Util...	103 ³ / ₄	95 ³ / ₄	103 ³ / ₄
480	do prior lien....	164	103 ³ / ₄	103 ³ / ₄
20	do pf	97 ¹ / ₂	57	97
400	Motion Pict Cap..	18 ¹ / ₄	18	18 ¹ / ₄

100 Nat Leander	488	478	478
620 Nat Pow & Light	346	343	346
100 Nat Pub Serv A	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	233 $\frac{1}{2}$
200 New Jersey Zinc	191	190	190
100 N Y Transporta	52	52	52
300 Nickel Pl pf wi	823 $\frac{1}{2}$	823 $\frac{1}{2}$	823 $\frac{1}{2}$
300 Nizer Corp A	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	57
2700 Nor O P Lt & Tr	413 $\frac{1}{2}$	413 $\frac{1}{2}$	413 $\frac{1}{2}$
400 No Ontario Power	487 $\frac{1}{2}$	488	488
90 N St Paul	983 $\frac{1}{2}$	989	989

1600 Pathe Exch A.....	82	80 1/2	81 3/8
580 Penn Wtr & Pwr. 162 1/2	162 1/2	156 1/2	161
12350 Power Corp N Y.	75	69 3/4	74 1/4
100 Pyrene Mfg	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
100 Reid Ice Cream.....	41	41	41
400 Remington N T.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
500 Reo Motor Car.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
100 Rova Radio etc.....	4	4	4
1900 St. Bernard Paper	77	64 1/2	77

2400 Socast Pow&Lt	150	142	147
1265 So Cal Edison	131 1/2	129 1/2	131
100 Std Pub A	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4
200 Stutz Mot Car Am	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
100 Thermodyne Rad	11	11	11
800 Thomp Rad vtc	9 1/4	9	9 1/4
100 Tower Mfg Corp	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
100 Un Carb&Car	67	67	67
600 Un Gas&Elec new	48	46	48

450 Victor Talk M....	81½	79½	79½
2500 Warm Bros Pic A.	17½	17	17½
4200 West Pow Corp..	60½	57	60
100 White Rock MinSp.	45½	45	45
200 Wilson & Co A New.	28½	28½	28½
STANDARD OILS			
1000 Anglo Amer Oil....	23½	23½	23
200 Atlantic Lobos....	2½	2½	2½

40 Buckeye Pipe Line	61	60	60	\$
4500 Continental Oil	254	243	243	
20 Eureka Pipe Line	721	721	721	in
1100 Humble Oil & Ref	66	65	65	6
500 Imperial Oil Can.	313	313	313	g
30 Indiana Pipe Line	70	69	69	
2600 International Pet.	25	24	24	d
100 Magnolia Pet	146	147	146	1
10 Northern P L	83	83	83	n
100 Ohio Oil	65	65	65	

160	Prairie P Line	126	125 1/2	125 1/2
60	South Penn Oil	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
20	Sowest Pa P L	67	67	67
3500	Std O of Ind	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
200	Std O of Ken	125	124 1/2	124 1/2
2500	Std O of NY	43 1/2	42 3/4	42 3/4
30	Std O of Ohio	356	356	356

INDEPENDENT OILS

4200	Apb Maracaibo	107 1/2	109 3/4	101 1/2	n
4200	Caribbean Synd.	6 1/4	5 7/8	6	o
3500	Cities Serv new	387 1/2	381 1/2	387 1/2	t
200	Clt Svc Bk shrs.	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	
200	Clt Svc Pf	83 1/2	87 1/2	83 1/2	
1300	Colombian Synd	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	
2100	Creole Synd	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 1/2	s
100	Derby Oil & Ref.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	c
500	Euclid Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	

300	Gulf Oil Corp Pa.	76½	76½	76½
1300	Lago Pet	5	47½	47½
300	Mountain Prod...	21½	21	21½
300	New Bradford...	51½	51½	51½
200	NMx&Az Land Co	7½	74½	75
200	Pennok Oil Corp	24½	24½	24½
200	Reiter Foster Oil C	21	20½	21
1300	Royal Canadian...	54	51	51
600	Salt Creek Prod...	26½	26½	26½

MINING			
1500 Canario Con.....	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 3/4
500 Cons Cop Min ...	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
100 Cresson Gold	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
1900 Engineers Gold M	90 1/4	87	88 1/2
200 Hecla Min	15 1/4	15	15 1/4
200 Jerome Verde Dv 1	1	1	1
100 Kaw Can.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4

100 Nipissing	1%	1%	1%	U
100 So Am P & G	4%	4%	4%	se
200 Teck Hughes	21%	21%	21%	co
100 Tonopah Exten	1%	1%	1%	st
100 Tonopah Min	3%	3%	3%	
200 Utah Apex	5%	5%	5%	
2100 Wenden Cop Min	4%	4	4	th

THE FUTURE SEEN FOR MOTOR TRUCKS

NEW YORK, July 30—The recent sustained advance of several motor truck issues has been due to accumu-

with the possibilities of the "freight and Pullman cars on rubber wheels." Opening of the new vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River is expected to result in the widespread use of motor trucks to convey freight from the New Jersey Railroad terminals to

The growing use by railroads and street car companies of motor busses for short haul passenger traffic also gives promise of large potential savings.

ART METAL EARNINGS

Art Metal Construction for the six months to June 30 reports net profit of \$90,196 after expenses and federal tax. Equal to 90 cents a share (par \$10) on 2,205,700 stock, compared with \$248,289,

COAL LOADING RECORD MADE
MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 30—A
record for coal loadings in one day in
the first quarter of 1924, was made
at the Morgantown coal yard, where
333,318, or 43 cents a share, compared
with \$151,878, or 47 cents a share in the
previous quarter and \$105,684, or 33
cents, in the second quarter of 1924.

CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, July 30—The Carnegie Steel Company has 26 of 57 furnaces

... are under way in Duquesne and
homestead works,

4 per cent a month. The remainder will soon be brought into service.

4 per cent a month. The remainder will soon be brought into service.

RADIO

WGY Steps Up the Power

SUPERPOWER
IS TRIED BY
STATION WGYAdvance in Radio Is Dis-
cussed by Experts at
Schenectady

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 30 (Special).—Schenectady's giant radio-casting transmitter which has been heard three times recently, using 50 kilowatts of power on the antenna, was designed by the General Electric Company for the purpose of a thorough investigation of some important factors in radio transmission as power, wavelength, wave forms, antennas, fading and static. Martin P. Rice, manager of radio-casting for the General Electric Company, in the course of a talk from WGY on the occasion of the first super-power radio-casting, explained that radio reached popularity so suddenly that the engineer and the electro-scientist did not have time to thoroughly investigate the field. Today it is necessary to seek out the ideal wavelength and the ideal power to gain certain definite radio-casting results.

"The developmental laboratory of the General Electric Company," Mr. Rice explained, "has been built for a systematic and thorough investigation of the almost innumerable theoretical and practical problems with which the new art of radio-casting has suddenly challenged engineers and scientists."

"When the telegraph was invented it was justly hailed as an epoch-making invention and people adopted it with a sense of gratification because it provided instant communication with little regard for distance. But technicians were not satisfied; they wanted to unfold all the complicated laws and mysterious theories of wire communication. So, while the public enjoyed the telegraph, although not quite sure how it worked, experts set out to study it exhaustively. And it is this determination for research and investigation—the desire to know how nature works—that is responsible for nearly all electro-scientific progress, including wire communication which we enjoy today in both telegraph and telephone."

"Radio-casting has the unique distinction of being the one invention which required no popular introduction. In less than four years it has become a part of the daily life of millions of people."

"Reared in an age of miracles, the precocious infant began talking at once and everybody wanted to listen. Some seem to give it all the credit of youthfulness of radio-casting and urge the most rigid regulations and limitations, but the Department of Commerce seems wisely to regard it as the child of the people and as such has sought to give it the traditional freedom of growth and development which is the birthright of every American."

"Radio-casting is just as fascinating to the technical and trained mind as it is to the average listener, but in a somewhat different way. While the radio 'fan' discusses the merits of receiving sets, loops and antennas, announcers and programs, the natural scientist is looking beyond into the bewildering tangle of the unknown. Although not belittling past accomplishments, he is eager for further progress, and he turns to radio because the field is unlimited and relatively few trails have been blazed."

"Radio-casters urged by the extraordinary popular enthusiasm have seized upon available apparatus and have been more than busy with operating their stations, making up programs and wedding them into the crowded etherial space. Little opportunity has been found to put radio-casting through its paces. Therefore we do not know the most favorable wavelengths for various conditions; we do not know how much benefit can be derived from increased power or whether increased power is more effective at one wavelength than at another. In other words, the laws of space transmission which seem to govern radio-casting are unknown, and they appear to be too complicated for theoretical computation. Therefore they must be derived patiently and laboriously by a long series of systematic tests and experiments."

"The programs are being radio-cast by WGY through 2XAG, using about 50 kilowatts at 270 meters. The test is made possible through the construction by the General Electric Company of a new super-power transmitter."

"The seven-tube portable super-heterodyne transmitter is the first of its kind ever built. It is the work of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y."

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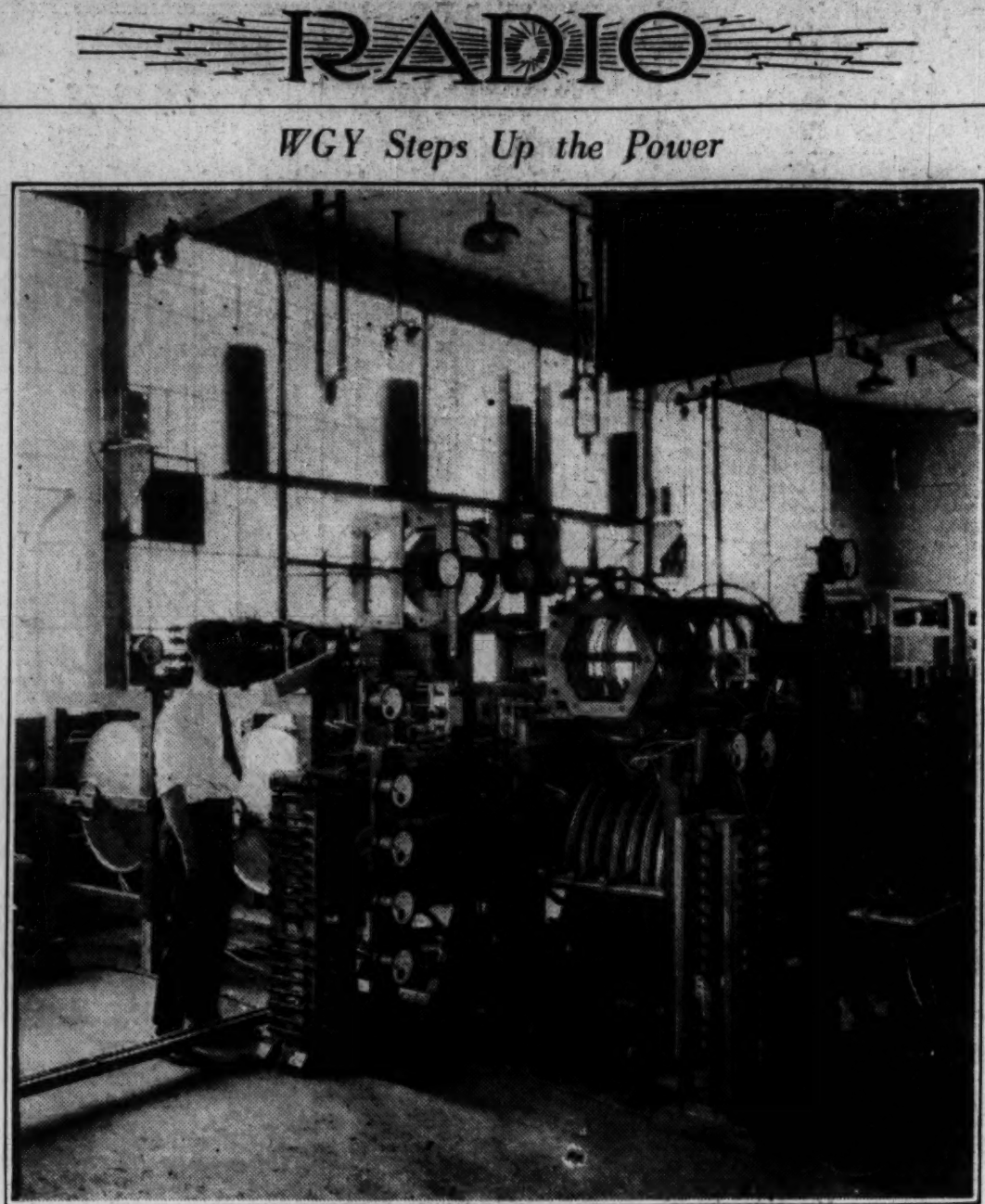
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Company of a new radio transmission laboratory near Schenectady. This is the first super-power radio-casting station. It is designed to permit a thorough investigation of the important factors in radio transmission such as power, wavelength, wave forms, fading and static, as well as the practical engineering problems of transmission and reception. It has available ample power and numerous antenna systems suitable for investigation of all wavelengths.

"You who are listening to the tests are participating in the making of radio-casting history for they mark the first in radio progress, as they are the first really high power radio-casting station."

"There is no reason to expect that higher power intelligently used by properly located stations will affect the operation of the low power, local stations—especially with the selective receiver now available."

"In the past year, during periods of favorable atmospheric conditions, American stations have been heard across the Atlantic and KGO on the Pacific Coast has crossed the western ocean to New Zealand, Australia and Japan. These occasional contacts have, it is believed, promoted a better understanding between widely separated peoples. The perfection of a high power station that may be heard across the Atlantic or Pacific whenever it is desired to send a message of international interest, should serve still further to promote peace and good will. If the use of higher power bridges the distance between continents, those responsible for such a super-powered station must assume the responsibility of offering a quality of program that is worthy of an almost world-wide hearing."

"The General Electric Company is the first to go on the air with a high-power transmitter, and the results of the work carried on by this station will be dedicated to all those interested in radio."

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7:25—Stadium concert; Nikolai Sokoloff conducting. 9:30—Glass's Orchestra with Fay Marbe.

WMCA, New York City (425.5 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Ernie Goodman and his orchestra. 8:45—Jack Smith and his orchestra. 9:30—Manhattan Serenaders. 10:15—Lafayette, played by 100—Donald Alphonse dramatic critic.

WNYC, New York City (360 Meters)
6 p. m.—Market high spots. 6:10—The Tansboro soprano. 7—International and major league baseball results. 7:05—Piano recital. 7:15—Concert by Franks Kallenberg's orchestra, from the Mall. Central Park. 7:35—Story and music of Verdi's "Aida," illustrated by Herman Neuman.

WGBS, New York City (310 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Win Unger and his entertainers.

WANG, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
6:30 p. m.—Tel Snyder and Bill Helms. 6:45—Thornton Fisher, sport talk. 7:15—Armand De Cesare, ukulele. 7:30—Thomas E. King, cornet. 7:45—Pasquale, baritone. 8—Tel Snyder, popular pianist. 9—Radio question box. 9:15—Southland dance orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (445 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—"Man in the Moon" stories for the children by Josephine Lawrence. 6:10—William F. Crum, tenor. 7:15—Armand De Cesare, ukulele. 7:30—Thomas E. King, cornet. 7:45—Pasquale, baritone. 8—Tel Snyder, popular pianist. 9—Radio question box. 9:15—Southland dance orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (298.5 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Organ recital (request selection). Arthur Scott Brook. 6—Dinner music. 7—Final baseball results. 7:15—Vesella's Hand, Steel, Orchestre Vesella, director. 8—Dance orchestra and programs.

WJLT, Philadelphia, Pa. (425 Meters)
8:45 p. m.—"Welch's Minstrels" from Atlantic City. N. J. 9:45—Dance music by Charles F. and his orchestra. 10:15—Night Hawks, Atlantic City. N. J. 10:45—Arcadia dance orchestra. 11—Continuation of dance music. 11:30—Popular program.

WJF, Philadelphia, Pa. (425 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin concert orchestra, direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 6:20—"Intimate Talks on Current Topics of the Day." 6:30—The Homans orchestra from Atlantic City. N. J. 8:45—Song of the Surf, 2000 sounds of the Atlantic Ocean, picked up by a special microphone. 9:15—Final baseball results. 9:30—Dance orchestra and programs.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin concert orchestra, direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 6:20—"Intimate Talks on Current Topics of the Day." 6:30—The Homans orchestra from Atlantic City. N. J. 8:45—Song of the Surf, 2000 sounds of the Atlantic Ocean, picked up by a special microphone. 9:15—Final baseball results. 9:30—Dance orchestra and programs.

WVC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7:35 p. m.—Baseball Results. 8—Senator Walter P. Repp of Virginia. 8:25—Organ recital. 9:15—Talks on Current Topics of the Day. 9:30—The Homans orchestra from Atlantic City. N. J. 8:45—Song of the Surf, 2000 sounds of the Atlantic Ocean, picked up by a special microphone. 9:15—Final baseball results. 9:30—Dance orchestra and programs.

WCAE, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (425 Meters)
7 p. m.—Baseball scores of the American, National, American Association and International leagues. 7:15—Continuation of dance music. 7:30—Popular program.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Clef Trio, consisting of Margaret Blackwell and Marion Lewis, violinists and Gertrude Hutchinson, pianist. 6—Winger's Entertainers. 6:15—Winger's Entertainers. 6:30—Winger's Entertainers. 6:45—Winger's Entertainers. 7—Winger's Entertainers. 7:15—Winger's Entertainers. 7:30—Winger's Entertainers. 7:45—Winger's Entertainers. 8—Winger's Entertainers. 8:15—Winger's Entertainers. 8:30—Winger's Entertainers. 8:45—Winger's Entertainers. 9—Winger's Entertainers. 9:15—Winger's Entertainers. 9:30—Winger's Entertainers. 9:45—Winger's Entertainers. 10—Winger's Entertainers. 10:15—Winger's Entertainers. 10:30—Winger's Entertainers. 10:45—Winger's Entertainers. 11—Winger's Entertainers. 11:15—Winger's Entertainers. 11:30—Winger's Entertainers. 11:45—Winger's Entertainers. 12—Winger's Entertainers. 12:15—Winger's Entertainers. 12:30—Winger's Entertainers. 12:45—Winger's Entertainers. 1—Winger's Entertainers. 1:15—Winger's Entertainers. 1:30—Winger's Entertainers. 1:45—Winger's 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EDITORIALS

Significant reference was made by a speaker at the Williamstown Institute of Politics the other day to the fact that, while by the terms of the treaties of peace entered into following the World War drastic limitation has been placed upon the size of armed forces maintained by the so-called enemy

If Fear Could Be Eliminated

countries, the total number of armed men in Europe today is approximately the same as in 1913. This statement was made by Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, who was chief of operations, British General Staff, during 1915-16, in his endeavor to emphasize the need, while a sense of insecurity exists, for an early agreement upon some comprehensive plan which will insure world peace. This plan, in his estimation, must embrace security, arbitration, and finally limitation of armaments, the three steps to be taken successively and in the order indicated.

General Maurice expressed the conviction that the war-torn countries of Europe are no longer influenced by militaristic ambitions. It is the continuing and persistent fear of attack, and not militarism, he says, that induces the maintenance of huge standing armies of conscripts in Continental countries. To support this hypothesis he offered in evidence a detailed survey of the soldiers under arms in the several states. "France fears Germany," he declared, "and the countries bordering on Russia fear Russia. All the countries carved out by the Peace Treaty are suffering from shell-shock." He explained that it is this unrest, this apprehension, this continued waiting for an aggressive movement by a neighbor, that is regarded by European statesmen as worse than their fear that the huge standing armies would get beyond their control "and drive the ministers out."

It is interesting, as well as important, at this point, to gain the viewpoint of the speaker regarding a condition respecting which, if he is right, there has been general misapprehension. General Maurice expresses the conviction that the controlling influence which has prevented Europe from limiting armaments as compared with 1913, is not so much the attitude of France and Germany, but the feeling of fear and unrest in those nations created as a result of the peace treaties. The establishment of these independent states has led, perhaps naturally enough under existing conditions, to the building up of individual armies, Poland, Rumania, Finland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, General Maurice explained, today have formidable land forces. They find themselves surrounded by neighbors from whom territory has been arbitrarily taken. They have within their own borders, as well, large minorities of other nationals.

Discussing the problem of limitation of land armaments from a world viewpoint, the speaker quite properly concluded that the question of limitation in the United States does not enter into the solution of the problem in Europe. He referred to the encouraging fact that the army of the United States is smaller, in proportion to the population, than that of any country in Europe, and that it is enormously smaller in proportion to wealth. But the fact remains, as he declared, that not a single soldier is maintained in Europe because of the existence of a soldier in the United States. "Nor can it be claimed," he insisted, "that the 135,000 American soldiers exercise any preponderant political influence in their country." He argued from this that the size of the army of the United States is, in present circumstances, a purely domestic question for the United States, and has no international significance.

As bearing upon the possible influence of the former enemy countries, so called, in keeping alive the feeling of fear which undeniably exists, it was pointed out that the German standing army has been reduced from 866,000, its estimated strength in 1913, to 100,000, its present declared total. After making allowances for the loss of troops and population due to the war, the reduction of the armed forces maintained in time of peace in the so-called ex-enemy countries of Europe amounts to 750,000. It is interesting to compare with this apparent reduction the present force maintained in other European countries. According to General Maurice, this is approximately the same as in 1913.

Is the fear which seems to compel this constant standing at arms justified by actual conditions? It is justified only for the reason that fear begets fear, and that suspicion and racial hatreds supply the food upon which both thrive. General Maurice expressed the hope that there would not be a general European war within the next twenty years. But he sees, as all others who view the situation appraisingly must see, an unmistakable trend toward war, rather than away from it and in the direction of peace. Nations armed for aggression or defense eventually find that the spark has fallen in the tinder, which they themselves have provided. It has been so in the past; it is as inevitable in the future.

The way out of all this has been pointed and made plain. There is but one universal destroyer of fear. It is that trust and confidence which love and brotherhood beget and establish. These must first be expressed in pledges of seariv, accompanied by an embracing and inviolable agreement that all present and future differences shall be discussed and arbitrated. Until then there can be no successful movement toward national or international disarmament. The process is progressive, and must be begun before it can be completed.

Much progress has been made in recent years in the United States in the improvement of cities. City planning has risen almost to the rank of a profession. Zoning systems have been devised and put in operation. The work of beautifying American cities and at the same time making them better places in which people may live and work and enjoy themselves is already producing practical

and satisfying results. At the same time thought and study have been given to the problems of rural life, to the adoption of plans for minimizing the hardships and drawbacks of the tillers of the soil in detached and remote places. Efforts of this kind have been largely directed toward development of rural conditions that would tend to check the drift of farm folk to the cities.

Less study and little attention have been given to a phase of American life that lies midway between the farm and the big town, and touches directly and indirectly about half of the country's population. The place where this problem lies is the small village. The great importance of the village and its conditions to the country is shown in the fact that nearly 20,000,000 Americans live in villages, while 30,000,000 farm folk use these villages for purposes of selling their produce, buying their supplies, for education, for religion, for recreation and for general social well-being. A realization of these facts discloses at once the immense influence of village conditions on the lives of farmers and their families.

American villages have been backward in appreciation of their importance in the national life. The work of making them attractive, beautiful and convenient places for the transaction of business and the enjoyment of the finer things of life has been neglected. A beginning has been made, however, to correct this tendency. Village improvement societies have sprung up here and there. The United States Department of Agriculture, discovering the important bearing of village life on the farmer and his problems, has started a national movement toward bettering villages, is collecting information and is sending it out to the people. This should prove a powerful influence toward rapid and efficient progress in village uplift throughout the country.

The department calls attention to examples of leadership in the desired direction. It points out particularly the value of village planning in its relation to the farmer. It shows that he goes to the village first of all for purchase of his household supplies, and next for marketing part of his produce. There he finds means of amusement and the satisfaction of social desires. His children go to school there. His church is in the village. If a public library is there, however small, so much the better. The village is the first point of contact between the isolated farmer and his family and the great outside world. No one can measure the influence of the stores where he trades, the streets through which he passes, the outward aspects of the homes he sees, the character of the amusements offered, the whole tone of the life that the farmer, his wife and his children meet at this point where the isolation of the farm home ceases and the attractions and conveniences of congregated living begin.

Every step in the process of improving, of beautifying, of making more attractive and valuable the villages will be of benefit to the farmers, will exert enormous power in the aggregate toward checking the unfortunate drift away from the farms to the big cities, and will be of tremendous profit both in the higher pleasures of life and in dollars and cents to the dwellers in the villages themselves. Investments of effort and cash in village improvement mean profit of many kinds to those who make them.

Information supplied by the bureau of statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington reveals the encouraging fact that the latest figures available show a marked decrease in the number of casualties for the month of March, 1925, compared with the corresponding month of last year, on what are known as the Class I railroads of the United States. The decrease for the month is shown to be 561, but the totals, taken by themselves, are not entirely commendable, all things considered. Those for March, 1924, were 4623, and those for the corresponding month this year were 3962. But despite the fact that the totals are much greater than would seem necessary, statisticians point to the progress being made in promoting the "safety first" campaign and the determination to impress upon train operatives, as well as upon passengers and travelers on streets and highways, the necessity of observing more than ordinary care.

It is interesting to observe in this connection that the total casualties at railroad crossings are hardly comparable to those which occur in the operation of trains and locomotives, and which are traced to derailments, collisions, and similar causes. It appears that casualties at railroad crossings during March of the present year numbered 550, compared with 581 for the same month of last year. A comparison of so-called "train accidents" shows that for March, 1925, there were 1591, as against 2053 for March, 1924, a decrease of 462.

The totals at both the highway crossings and on the right of way and in the yards are still far too high. It is generally agreed that all such happenings are preventable. A day or two ago an express train on its way from Philadelphia to Atlantic City was derailed just as it was entering the outskirts of the latter city. The mishap occurred in broad daylight, on a roadbed that carried scores of trains daily, and on tracks that presumably were constantly patrolled. Yet it is stated in news dispatches that the rails were so defective that they could not sustain the weight of the train, moving at the time at a moderate rate of speed. A few weeks ago a more disastrous wreck occurred on the tracks of another railroad in New Jersey. This was caused by the washing of sand and earth upon the roadbed at a crossing during a rainstorm that had passed some hours before the train, laden with excursionists from Chicago to Germany, was due at that point.

While it may be insisted that the two mishaps mentioned could not have been prevented by the exercise of that ordinary care and caution with which all persons are charged, it can hardly be denied that they could have been prevented by the use of extraordinary caution in the latter case, and perhaps by the exercise of merely ordinary care in the case of the derailment at Atlantic City. Which rule should

apply? The continuing invitation to the patrons of the railroads is to make use of the service offered, the implied guaranty being that "safe conduct" will be provided from the beginning to the end of the journey. The passengers themselves are absolutely helpless so far as their personal safety is concerned. They have paid with the understanding that those responsible will not shirk their duties. Beyond that they can do nothing to insure themselves against unforeseen dangers.

There is a necessary reversal of positions respecting disasters at highway and railway crossings. There the responsibility is solely that of the user of the highway. It is his duty to protect himself from the dangers incident to the ordinary use of the tracks by trains and locomotives, for the obvious reason that these cannot be stopped, as other vehicles can be halted, to ascertain whether or not the way is clear. The law imposes upon the railroads certain precautionary duties. With these discharged the responsibility for safety rests upon the person who attempts to cross the right-of-way.

The speed and weight of modern railway trains combine to impose upon the persons who offer this service to the public a degree of care greater, perhaps, than that heretofore defined as "ordinary care." What would have been regarded as ordinary care in the operation of trains a quarter of a century ago might now be shown to be negligence, or at least a lack of that caution which is demanded by the severe strain to which equipment is constantly subjected. It may be that wisdom will dictate a revision of the somewhat antiquated interpretation of the rule.

Canadian school-teachers have made annual visits to Great Britain under the auspices of the Overseas Education League since 1910. An exchange of teachers is also giving good results. Teachers from council schools in Great Britain transfer to Canada for one year to teach in the public schools of the several provinces. The vacancies in British schools due to this transfer are filled by Canadian teachers for an equal period of service.

Reciprocity between British and Canadian school-teachers is being still further extended this year. The Overseas Education League has succeeded in arranging a visit of representatives of the education authorities and of public and secondary schools of Great Britain to the Dominion. Including teachers on the staff of English public schools like Eton, Harrow and Winchester, the party of about seventy are due to arrive in Quebec on Aug. 1. They plan to cross the continent together, visiting the capital at Ottawa, and enjoying themselves cruising the Great Lakes, touring the Rocky Mountains, inspecting E. P. Ranch—the home of the Prince of Wales, at the foothills in Alberta—as well as seeing the Canadian universities and meeting the leaders of education in the provinces of Canada.

Such summer visits are bound to be beneficial to the people of both countries. It is well that Canadian teachers should see the homeland of the British Commonwealth. The necessity of British teachers getting better acquainted with Canada is less appreciated, although it is perhaps more urgent. An understanding of the great task of nation-building ahead of the Canadian people, conveyed across the sea to the youth of Great Britain, can be of untold benefit to the Dominion.

The Overseas Education League in Canada and Newfoundland is doing excellent work. The control of education is decentralized throughout the Dominion: each province has a separate department of education. They all endorse the Overseas Education League, however. Closely associated with it is the National Council of Education, which is contributing helpfully toward greater unity of purpose in Canadian education. The present visit of British teachers should further the movement for reciprocity in education between the nations.

Editorial Notes

Fifty thousand copies of a new "Ten Commandments" should certainly accomplish some good—even if they are solely to be circulated among taxicab drivers. This latest decalogue is built around the slogan, "The public be saved," which has been adopted by the Empire State Taxicab Chamber of Commerce in New York, and assuredly, if universally observed by those for whom it has been prepared, at least will do no harm. These commandments include the following recommendations by the chamber to drivers:

Be considerate of pedestrians and other motor vehicle operators.
Approach street intersections cautiously, with car under full control.
Keep brakes in proper condition—better sure than sorry.
Always be careful, realizing your responsibility toward others.
Be courteous and polite always; it pays in the short and long run.

Too much publicity could hardly be given to the remarks of Prof. S. E. Morison, the retiring Harnsworth professor of American history at Oxford University, on "The Study of American History in England." English history, he urged, has been taught to three generations of Americans in thousands of their schools and colleges, a fact which has done much to dissipate their old prejudices. Hence it seems not unreasonable to hope for a certain degree of reciprocity. Both countries must know very much more about one another in order to secure the peace of the world in future. As it is, he said, the youth of England get their ideas of America largely from the cinema, and American films present a distorted view of American life to the British public. He based this opinion upon the fact that such films, when shown in the United States, are seen as a romantic compensation for the humdrum life of Main Street. But without such a background they produce a misleading effect. How the truth is persistently enforced that lack of understanding is at the bottom of countless difficulties of almost every kind!

A Literary Hobby

By HENRY STACE

Andrew Lang once tried to compute the number of novelists actively at work in Great Britain alone. He based his calculations on the supposition that only a proportion of the novels planned by inexperienced and unskilled authors were ever completed, and that fewer still were published; and he adopted the formula that of every hundred novels begun, only one eventually reached the stage of publication.

Applying that formula to the present annual production of new novels in Britain—something over 2000—we arrive at the formidable total of 200,000 persons engaged in writing fiction; and though that is no doubt an exaggeration, the number of the country's novelists, known and unknown, must be uncomfortably large.

To these must be added the presumably much greater number similarly busied in the United States, with its larger population, and more for Canada, Australia and the other English-speaking countries. And behind all these actual writers of fiction come the potential authors of the younger generation; the immense numbers of eager, intelligent, ambitious youths and maidens who dream secretly of one day taking up their pens. Many of these have resolution enough to carry them to the point of actually making the attempt, and by far the greater number will turn to the novel.

They do so inevitably because, when they try to materialize their dreams, they discover what perhaps they ought to have foreseen: that you cannot pour water from an empty pitcher. And for literary purposes most young people are empty pitchers. They have next to no experience, next to no knowledge, almost nothing at all that can be turned to literary account; and the prospect of first filling the empty jug, by years of observation and hard study, before beginning to pour from it, has few attractions for them.

But anybody, they are apt to suppose, can write a novel. They have already a rough idea of how it should be done; and when they begin to cast about for ideas for situations and characters they find that they flow freely enough. Usually it escapes their notice that, since they have so little first-hand experience, this idea of theirs can be no more than the regurgitation of what they have previously absorbed by probably somewhat indiscriminate reading.

No reviewer who has had to plunge into the sea of contemporary fiction can have much wish to encourage such aspirants. For novel-writing today is the work of a few authors honorably excepted, and has small relation to the art of literature. Much cleverness, ingenuity and industry are expended upon it, but it rarely rises above the level of mere yarn-spinning.

It is a trade, a profession, a craft; anything you like except an art. Its subject-matter is not genuinely the original thought. Plots, characters, general plan, ideas in the vast majority of cases, all come out of a great common stock of second-hand material, used over and over again, from which the professional story-teller borrows what takes his fancy, reshapes, polishes and recombines it, and puts forth the result as if it were new and original picture of human life cast in the story form.

In all this there may be very little to object to. A great many are harmless and wholesome yarns, and no doubt have their value as entertainment. But though

adding to their numbers may offer the aspirant a pleasant and more or less lucrative career, no one can maintain that there is any positive need of more novelists. We have enough of them; as we have enough biographers, essayists, historians and writers of almost every kind.

Nevertheless, there is useful literary work waiting to be done, of a kind to which too few writers hitherto have given their attention. If we can judge of what is being done now by what has been handed down to us from the past, there are all too few writers of the annals of their own lives and times.

It might seem at first sight that later generations would know all they could need to know of this day of ours, in which every kind of record is scrupulously kept. And it is true that the man of the future may be sufficiently informed, at the cost of a little trouble, of all the facts of our history, of the progress among us of natural science and invention, of social and political developments, and even of such trifles as the annual changes of fashion in dress and the state of weather from day to day. What more he may desire to know is not very apparent until we turn to the records of the past available today, and not how much of what we should like to recall has been allowed to vanish irretrievably.

The truth is, whatever records we possess of past periods inform us of little but the conditions, material, social, political, under which the life of the time was lived. What they omit is that life itself, its color, its flavor, its characteristic idiom. And what we are handing on to the future is much the same as what we have inherited from the past, in a more elaborate form.

Our descendants, turning back to our times in the hope of catching some glimpse of the current of life sparkling among the masses of dead facts we have accumulated for them, will have to gather what they can from whatever books or small but precious crop of annals and diaries handed down to us from the past. It seems likely that they will be poorly supplied, and in leaving records of that nature some at least of our literary aspirants might find honorable employment.

They need be in no doubt of the value or the interest of such work. Everyone knows what a flood of illumination a candid and intimate diary can shed down the mysterious empty vistas of the past; and whether the diary or the narrative form is chosen few books have anything like the fascination of those which give us a picture of the homely, day to day life of the writer's own time.

Authors who would do this work might deserve well of posterity. Life itself brings them their material day by day, and there lies awaiting them all the interest and excitement involved in the search for a new book. For the things that have rarely if ever been deliberately done, Boswell's Johnson, concerned as it is with the presentation only of a single figure and his setting, is the nearest approach we possess to the intentional painting of a picture for the benefit of posterity.

Peep's diaries came to us by chance, as nearly all the best of our possessions in this sort have done. And of the well-known diaries and annals of the past, few even of those who gave some conscious thought to posterity had any clear idea of what to include and what to omit. The ideal method still awaits the ingenuity of its discoverer.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, July 7

When Parliament reassembles next autumn its members will find many innovations in the big hall where the sittings are held. Near the long bench reserved for members of the Government and just beneath the Speaker's chair there will be erected a tribune from where the opposition will deliver their speeches. The custom prevailing until now in the Italian Parliament was for orators to deliver their speeches from the same seat which they occupied throughout the debate. If the orator happened to be one who was likely to create disturbances, he was very often the first to be ejected from the hall. In the midst of deputies belonging to his party gave him encouragement to use offensive phrases. With the adoption of the French system Italian parliamentary customs will no doubt improve, and many incidents will be avoided. Further, the innovation, which has met with considerable opposition from the more conservative deputies, has the undeniable advantage of attracting the attention of the whole Chamber to the orator. At the same time one of the inconveniences due to the structure of the hall will be removed, as the voice of the orator will be heard more distinctly from the press gallery. The "hatchet" which has been placed on the speaker's right has never been used, as the sittings with the attendance of only the Fascist deputies have been rather monotonous and very quiet.

Palazzo Madama, which since 1871 has been the meeting place of the Italian Senate, is now generally known as the Palazzo del Senato, is also undergoing several changes. When the president of the Senate, Tommaso Tittoni, some time ago gave a reception in honor of the delegates attending the Inter-Parliamentary International Conference, the Senate chamber was decorated with several fine pictures which so fitted in with their surroundings that they are to remain there permanently. The main hall had sitting accommodation for only about 300 senators, so that when there were well-attended debates several members of the upper house were obliged to stand behind the Government bench. The old benches are being removed and replaced by others, which will give more sitting accommodation.

The Corriere della Sera, the leading Opposition newspaper in Italy, has received the first "warning" from the Prefect of Milan. According to the Fascist press decree, which came into force last year and is very strictly applied by the Government authorities, if a newspaper, in the course of a year, receives two warnings from the prefect has the power to dislodge the so-called gerente responsible, that is, the person responsible for the conduct and the general policy of the paper, and to refuse to allow another to be appointed in his place. As no newspaper can be published without a gerente, his dismissal eventually leads to a long suspension of the paper, and possibly also to its suppression. Two newspapers have so far incurred this penalty, the *Unità di Milano* and the *Voce Repubblicana* of Rome, the organs of the Communist and Republican parties respectively, and the prefect recognized their new gerente only after many weeks. For fear that the same thing might happen to it, the great Liberal organ the *Corriere della Sera* has published a note in which the editor says that he will abstain for the present from dealing with those arguments regarding liberty to express an opinion is not granted. In the event that the *Corriere* is forced to discontinue publication it is considered likely that the paper will be printed in Swiss territory, and thus escape Italian censorship.

The gradual expansion of the outskirts of Rome has opened up the question of suitable means of quick transport between the new district and the center of the city. One of the most densely populated sites of new Rome is the Aventine quarter, and here more than at other places this urgent necessity is felt. It has now been decided to build a tunnel connecting Piazza Venezia with the Aventine zone, and having for its outlet the Tiber bridge, just opposite the Forum. The only hindrance toward the realization of this project was that such a tunnel would have of necessity to pass beneath the Capitol Hill, and it was feared that the excavation works would endanger the historic buildings. This danger has been avoided by altering the original plan and by making a slight curve which will deviate the tunnel to the right of the Capitol. The tunnel will be about 250 meters long and at its outlet a complete view of the Forum and the Palatine will be in sight.

King Victor Emmanuel has shown his humility in a way which greatly touched his subjects. The ex-soldiers had expressed the desire that the highest war decoration, the gold medal for valor, should be conferred upon the Sovereign in recognition of his services at the front during the war. The Premier, acting on this suggestion, asked permission of the King for this to be done,

but the King declined to accept the high honor, saying that this distinction should be reserved to those who greatly distinguished themselves in the field for acts of valor.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editors must remain sole judges of their suitability, and by no means responsible for omissions. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Law of Kindness

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The members of the New York Women's League for Animals are to be congratulated on their efforts to inaugurate means for the instruction of school children in the art of kindness to animals. The well-known adage, "Evil is wrought by want of thought as well as want of heart," is especially applicable to the cruelty inflicted on domestic pets by young children, whose parents have never taught them the law of kindness by precept or example.

A lover of animals recently called on a cultured woman, the mother of a beautiful boy of three years. While engaged in conversation, the visitor noticed that the child was tormenting the cat, while his mother looked on quite unconcerned. At last the visitor turned to the little boy and said gently, "I think you are hurting poor pussy. If you love her and are kind to her she will be so happy."
The little fellow dropped the cat, ran to his mother and burst into loud sobs. After soothing him, the mother turned to the visitor and said laughingly, "My boy is much too young to understand how a cat should be treated; he is so sensitive, it almost breaks his heart to be scolded."

One day the writer was walking down the street when she noticed a small boy throw a stone at a beautiful dog passing by. "Why did you do that?" she inquired. "Because I don't like dogs," the child replied rather sullenly. "And why don't you like them?" "Because I'm afraid of them—they will bite me." "You need not be afraid of them, they will not hurt you. Don't you know that if you love dogs they will love you too?" "How will they know I love them?" he asked dubiously.

Before a reply could be given the same dog reappeared, and sending a lover of animals, he came up and licked my hand. "There!" I exclaimed. "You see he knows that I love him." A look of astonishment came over the child's face. "I'll try and love dogs," he said earnestly.
A few days later the writer was accosted by the same little boy. "Are you the lady who told me to love dogs?" he inquired. Then he added, "I do love them a little bit, and I don't throw stones at them any more." After that greetings were exchanged every day, and it was a glad moment for both when the little fellow exclaimed triumphantly some time later, "I do love dogs now, and the more I love them, and I'm not afraid of them any more."

Children respond quickly to right thinking and teaching. Tales of cruelty to animals are apt to form undesirable mental pictures and sometimes even suggest errors of which the child is ignorant. Therefore teaching should be constructive rather than destructive. Stories of the faithfulness, beauty, sagacity, and courage of animals should be told, so that love for them may be engendered in the impressionable consciousness of the child.
A. S. P.
Boston, Mass.

An Appeal in Behalf of Haiti

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I am writing at the request of the Patriotic Union of Haiti to inform you that the Haitian press, the working associations, the syndicates, the League of Man's Rights, and the League of Public Welfare, have written to the Department of State at Washington and to the White House to ask for the legislative elections. It is therefore the entire Haitian people who are clamoring for the legislative elections they have been deprived of for the last ten years under the régime of the occupation.

Besides that, the Chambers of Commerce of Haiti, in a memorandum addressed to Mr. Borno, the *de facto* President, has asked that the project of customs duties, elaborated by Dr. Cumberland, financial adviser, be not voted this year, but that it be submitted next year to the study of the legislative chamber.
Though the case of the eight journalists who were thrown into jail over seven months ago for alleged press offenses was dismissed by the court, four of them, Edouard Ponslet, Albert Siméon, Georges Petit and Edmond Juste, are still being detained. And all those exactions are being committed under the shield of the responsible officers of the occupation.

President Coolidge and the Secretary of State have been acquainted with the here mentioned facts.
New York, N. Y.

Improvement of Villages a Profitable Investment

places in which people may live and work and enjoy themselves is already producing practical